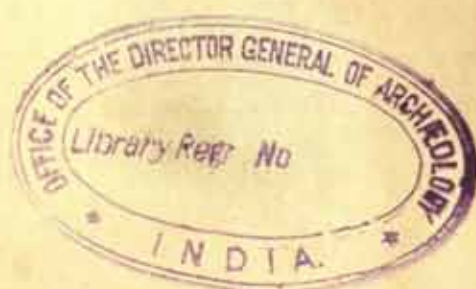


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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XII

COORG

31075

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

K. N. SUBBARAYA

Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Coorg

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

IMPERIAL SERIES—VOLUME XII.

THE REPORT.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER	
I. Distribution and movement of the population	3
II. Population of cities, towns and villages	7
III. Birth-place	10
IV. Religion... ..	12
V. Age	14
VI. Sex	20
VII. Civil condition	23
VIII. Literacy	27
IX. Language	33
X. Infirmities	35
XI. Caste, tribe, race or nationality	37
XII. Occupation	39

IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE	
I. Area, houses and population	48
II. Variation in population since 1871	48
III. Towns and villages classified by population	48
IV. Towns classified by population, with variation since 1871	49
V. Population by religion in towns	49
VI. Religion... ..	49
VII. Age, sex and civil conditions	50
VIII. Education by religion and age	53
IX. Education by caste, tribe or race	55
X. Language	56
XI. Birth-place	57
XII. Infirmities by age	58
XII-A. Infirmities by castes, tribes or races	59
XIII. Part I—Caste, tribe, race or nationality	60
XV. Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race	63
XVI-A. European and allied races by age	64
XVI-B. Anglo-Indians by age	64
XVII. Occupation	65
XVIII. Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists (actual workers only)—	
1 (a). Rent receivers—Non-cultivating landowners	71
2 (a). Rent payers—Cultivating landowners	71
2 (b). Rent payers—Cultivating tenants	71
4 & 5. Farm servants and field labourers	71
XIX. Statement showing the subsidiary occupations (other than agricultural) returned in the schedules	72
XXI. Occupations of selected castes, tribes, or races	73

TABLE	PAGE
XXII. Industrial statistics—	
Part I—Provincial summary	75
Part III—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers	77
Part IV—Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation	78
Part V—Caste or race and birth-place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working	79
Part VI—Details of power employed—	
(1) For establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.	80

PROVINCIAL TABLES.

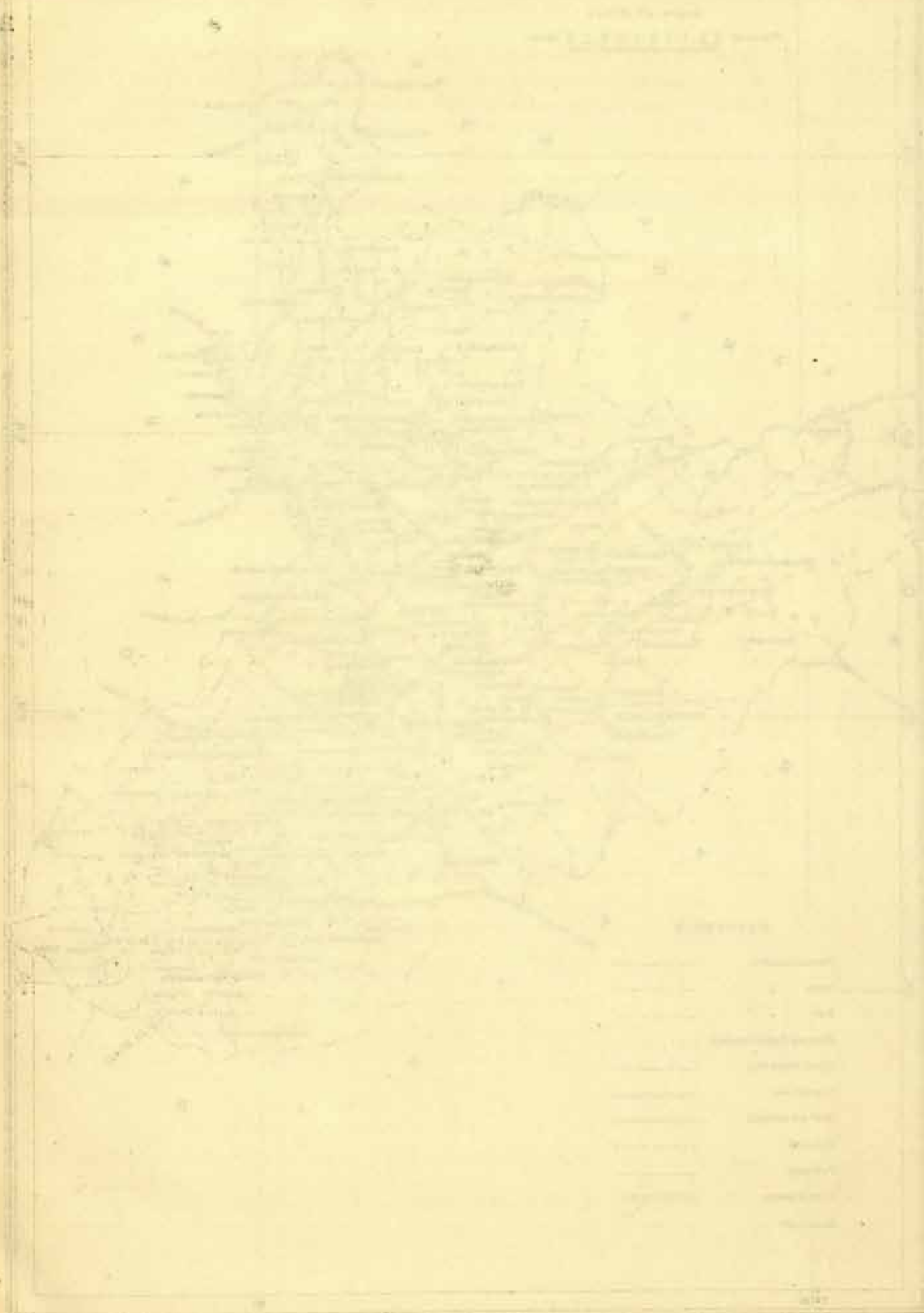
I. Area and population of taluks	82
II. Population of taluks by religion and education	82

GOOSE PROVINCE

MAP

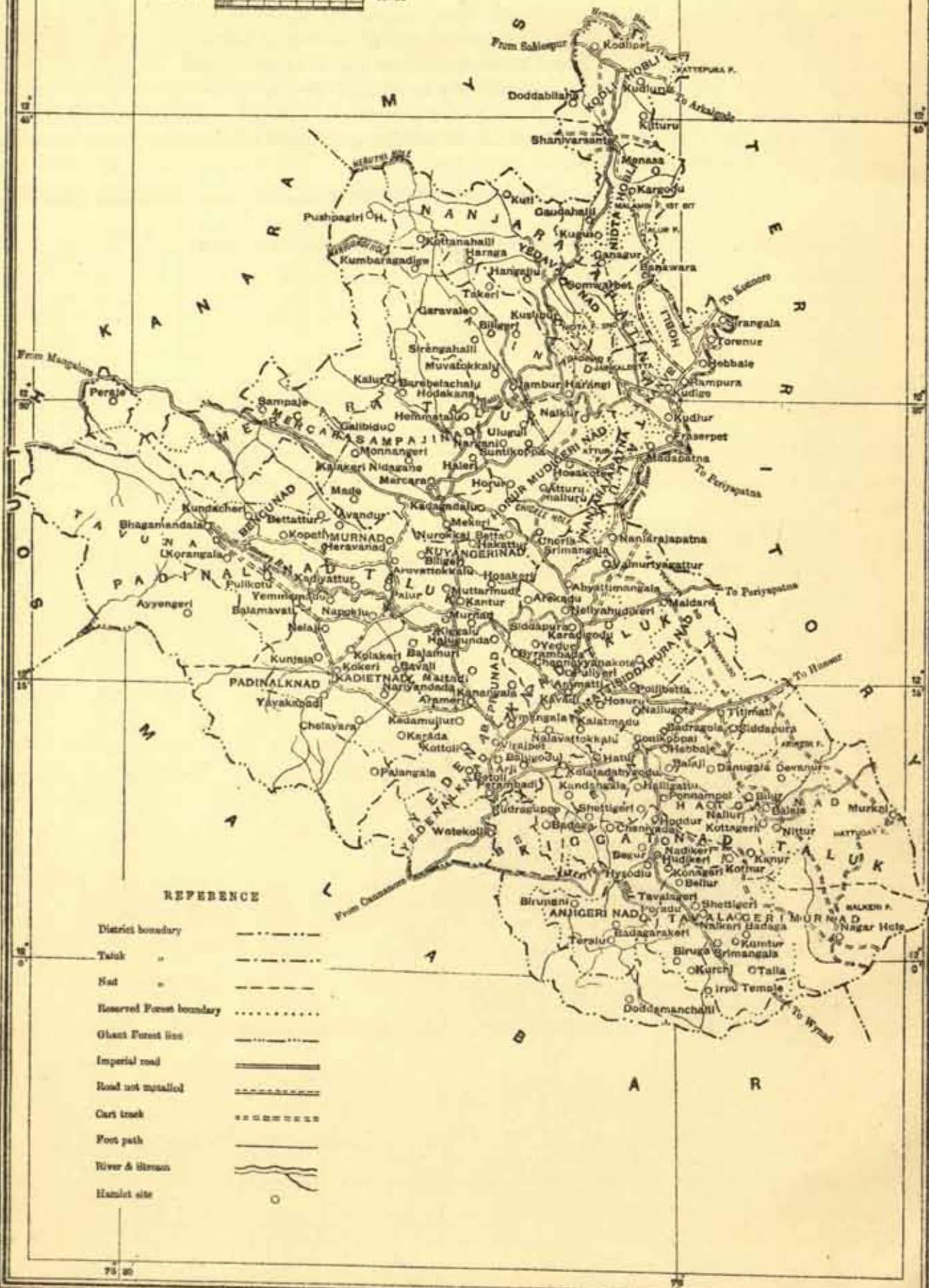
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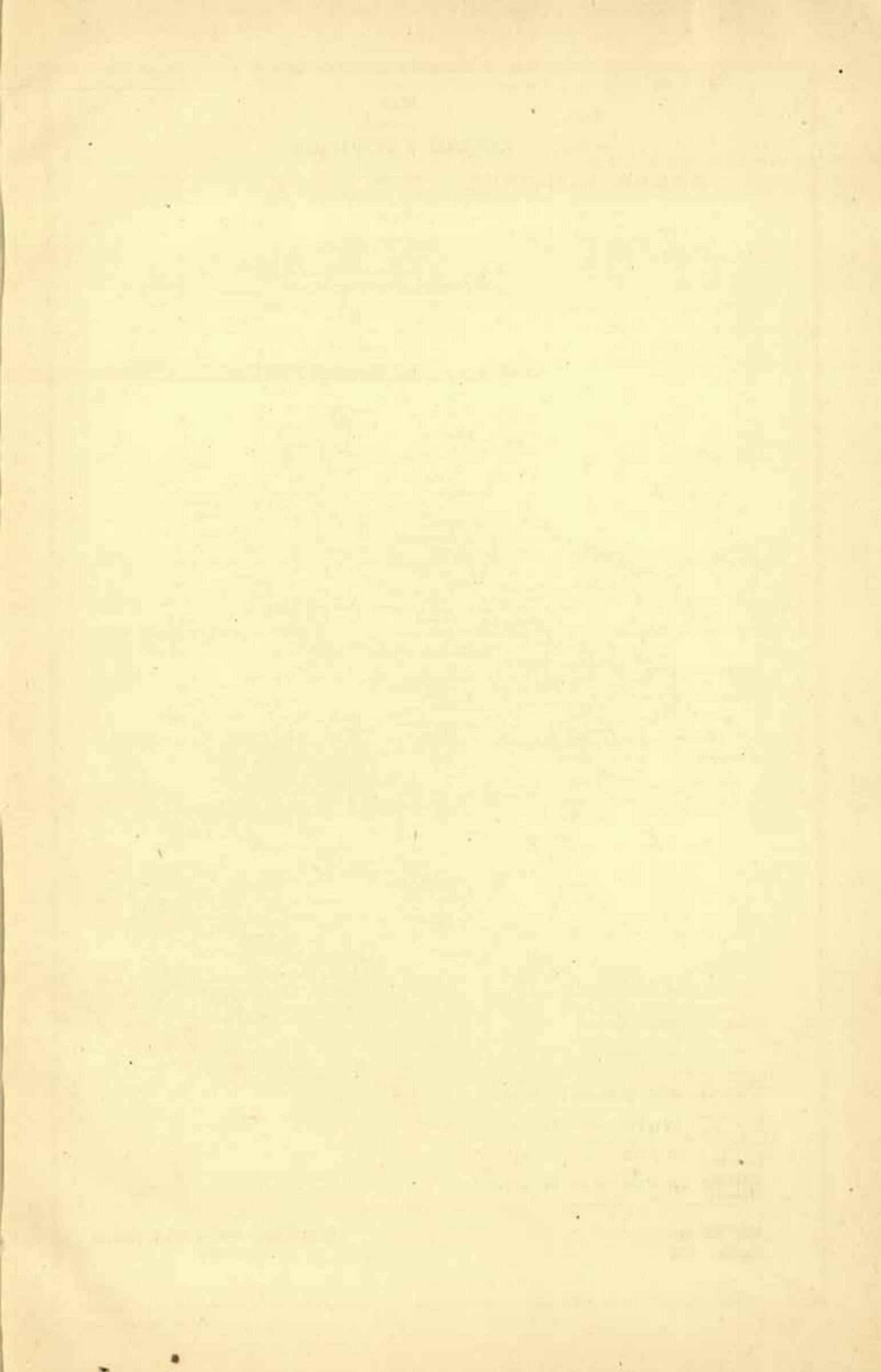
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Scale of Miles
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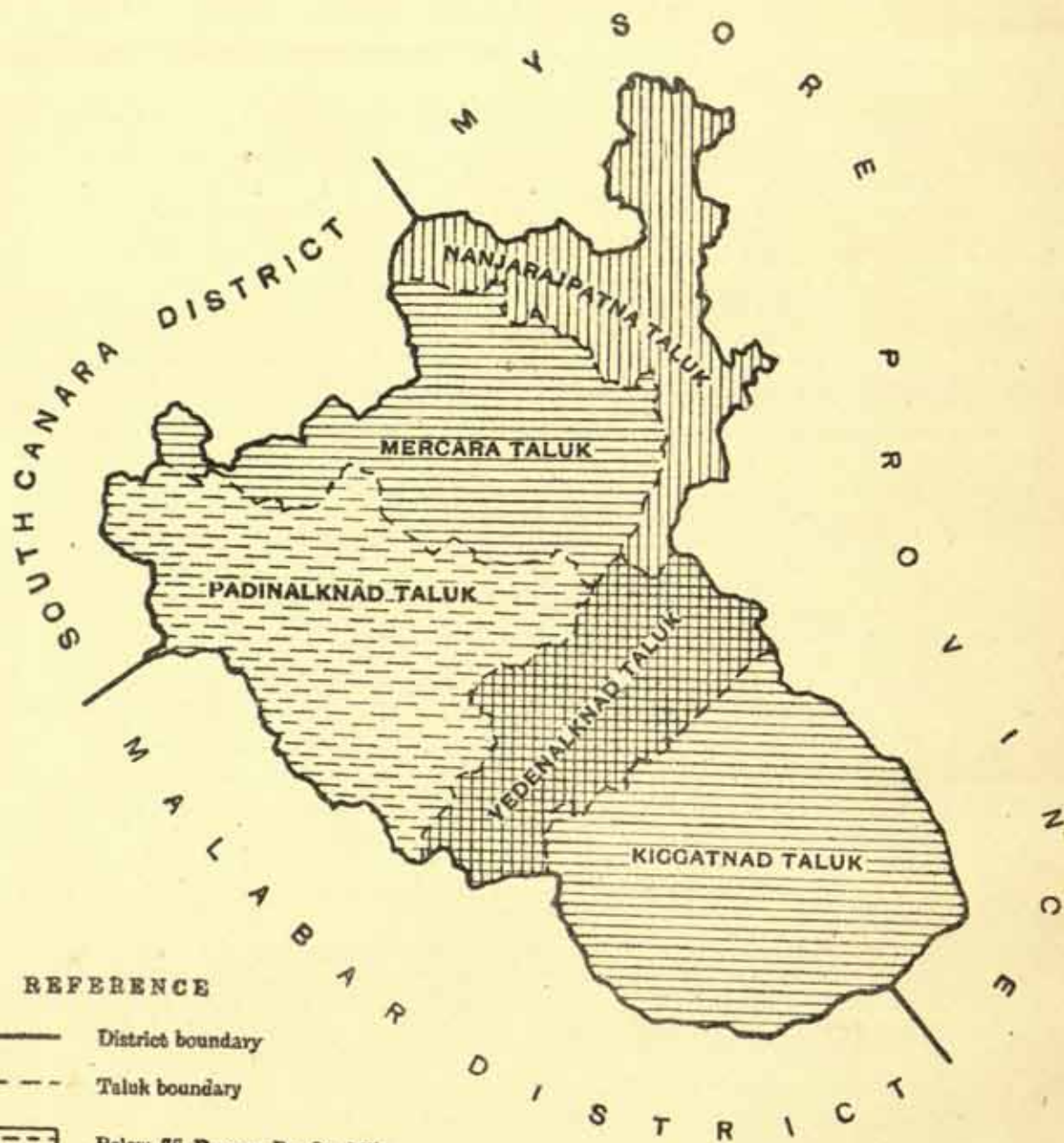
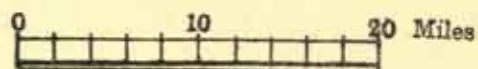
District boundary	-----
Taluk	-----
Nad	-----
Reserved Forest boundary
Grant Forest line	-----
Imperial road	=====
Road not metalled	-----
Cart track	=====
Foot path	-----
River & stream	~~~~~
Habitat site	○



MAP of the COORG PROVINCE

Showing
The Density of the population
by Taluks.

Scale of Miles

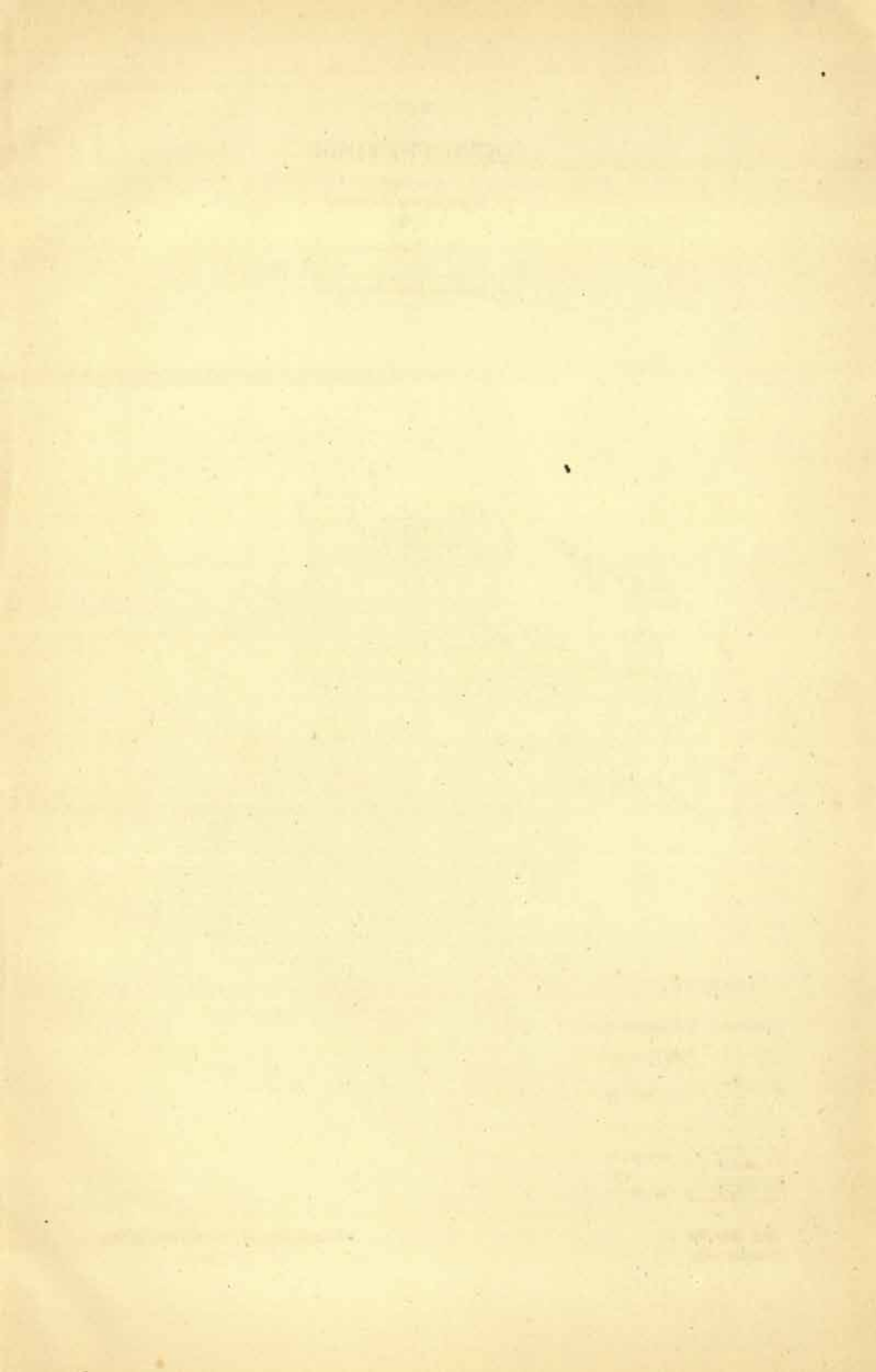


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	100 to 134 — do. —
	134 to 164 — do. —

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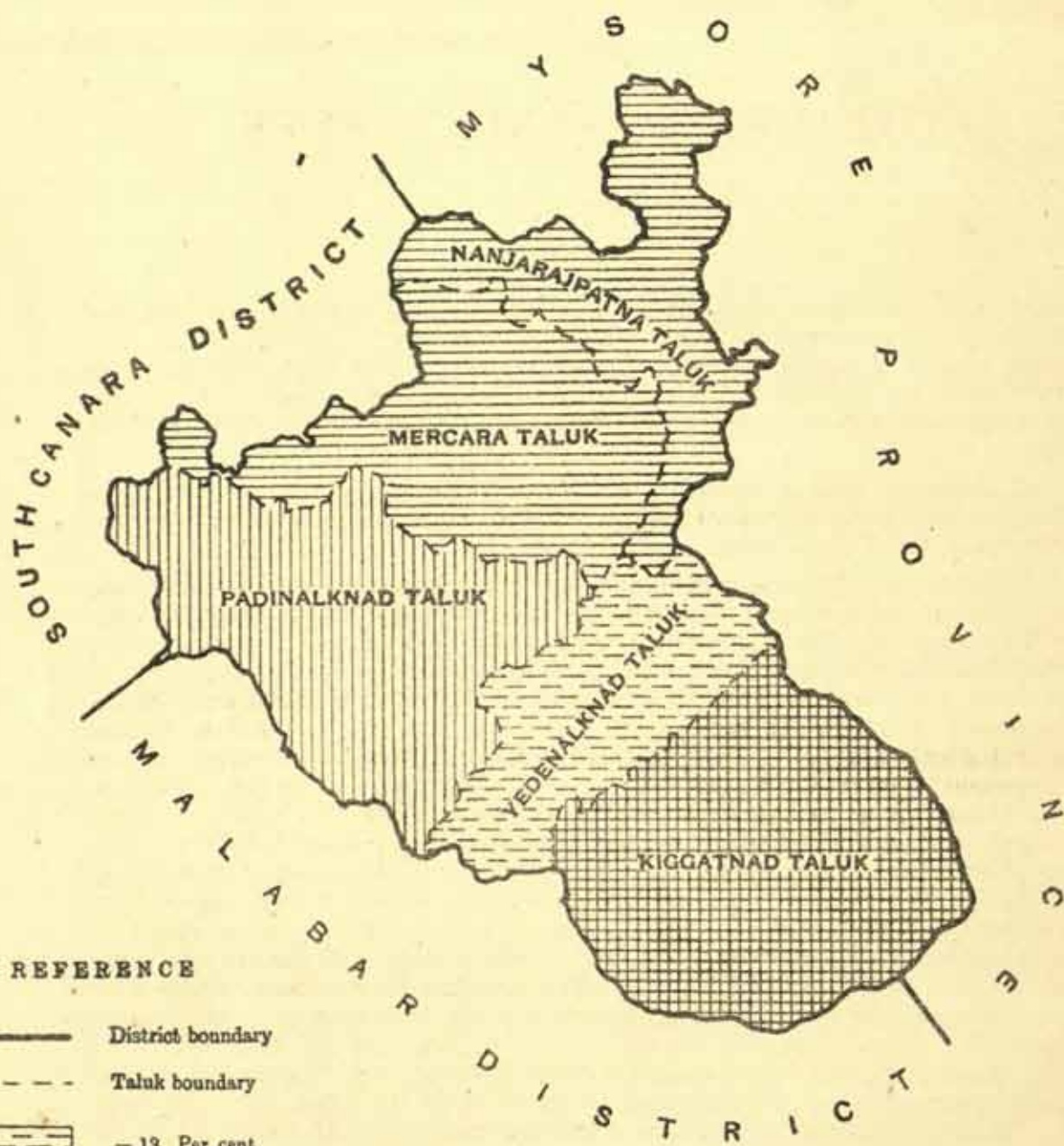
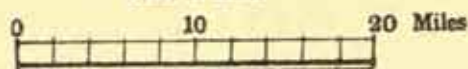
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Showing
The Variations of the population
by Taluks.

Scale of Miles



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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

COORG.

IMPERIAL SERIES—VOLUME XII.

THE REPORT AND TABLES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE physical features of the province are varied. The southern, western and north-western portions of the country are intersected by a network of hills and forests subject to heavy rainfall. The north-eastern and most of the eastern portions are very different and resemble the adjoining Mysore tracts. The drainage of the country is all to the east except on the Western Ghats where it flows west.

2. There has been no change in the area of the province, but there has been a readjustment in the boundaries of the four taluks of Nanjarajpatna, Mercara, Padinalknad and Yedenalknad.

3. Ever since 1891, the census operations of this province have been entrusted to the general supervision of the Census Superintendent of Madras. For the first time since 1891, the work of writing this report, which used to be done by the Madras Superintendent, was entrusted to a local officer, although the work of tabulating the statistics was done in one of the Madras abstraction offices. This course was actually recommended by Mr. Molony, the Madras Census Superintendent, in 1911. It is a matter for regret that statistics relating to the predominant caste in Coorg, viz., Coorgs, has had to be pronounced inaccurate owing to mixing up the figures relating to Kodagas, Amma Kodagas and Jama Kodagas referred to in detail in Chapter XI of the Census Report of 1911. An attempt was made to rectify the blunder by reference to the Census Superintendent, Madras, but without avail, as the enumeration schedules were reported to have been destroyed. Similar errors on a minor scale were noticed in regard to the Gauda community of whom more than 1,000 persons were for the first time found to have been classed as animists. The statistics for Brahmans have swelled to an unprecedented and inconceivable extent when compared with last census figures. In these circumstances the Census Superintendent, Madras, had to cancel Imperial Table XIV relating to civil condition by age for selected castes. Thus an opportunity to gauge the civil condition of the main castes in Coorg was lost. In this connexion it must be remarked that it would have been quite possible to set right this fatal defect, if the abstraction office had been located in the province. Of course, it was a question of funds and taking the small area of the country into consideration, it may not be desirable to set up a costly abstraction office in Coorg. But the fact remains that, with all the advantages of local knowledge, the officer entrusted with the task of preparing the report will be considerably handicapped if the figures on which he has to base his conclusions

turn out to be unreliable through the blunder of either enumerators and supervisors or the staff of the abstraction office. Now that the logical step of getting the census report written by a local officer has been taken, it seems essential that the question of ensuring the accuracy of the statistics at least for the future should be tackled. It is therefore suggested that an estimate should be made of the funds necessary for setting up a separate abstraction office in Coorg. In the event of its being found to be of a prohibitive nature, it seems worth while to consider the question of deputing a few intelligent clerks to help the abstraction office set up elsewhere in regard to the tabulation work concerning Coorg.

4. As for the census operations in Coorg, the method adopted was the same as in 1911 and worked satisfactorily. The country was divided into seven charges, two of them being the two municipalities in charge of the President, Mercara Municipality, and the Munsif of Virarajendrapet, and the remaining five in charge of the five Subedars. The total number of circles was 127 which were further divided into 1,431 blocks.

5. The house numbering was commenced in June 1920 and ended about the 15th July. The preliminary census was conducted on 1st February 1921 in rural areas and on 15th February in the towns. The final census was taken on the night of the 18th March. On the 19th morning, the supervisors assembled at the headquarters of each taluk and prepared the taluk totals for transmission to the district office at Mercara. The district office worked up the taluk totals and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner with the Government of India and to the Madras Census Superintendent on 22nd March 1921. The difference between the preliminary figures and the final figures shows that the former was in excess of the actual figure only by 621. The Forest Department conducted the preliminary as well as the final census of the jungle tribes on the 1st March and the 18th March 1921, respectively, without experiencing any difficulty. The industrial census was taken on the 10th March.

6. Coorg was singularly free from the non-co-operation agitation and the people at large rendered all the help they could in facilitating the work of the census staff. One solitary instance of obstruction was reported from Mercara taluk where the enumerator was refused facilities to approach a house by an estate writer. He was also alleged to have refused to answer questions put to him. The man was dealt with in the criminal court under sections 7 and 8 of the Census Act and fined Rs. 10. This action on the part of the accused was said to have been due to private malice.

7. Mr. Hilton Brown, I.C.S., First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, was throughout in charge of the census operations in Coorg.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

THE area of the province is 1,582 square miles. The boundary of the province did not undergo any change during the decade but the areas of four taluks were readjusted in 1916 when certain revenue circles were abolished for administrative reasons. The variations in the areas and population of taluks are given below :—

Changes in area

Taluk.	At census of 1911.				After readjustment of boundaries in 1916.			
	Area in square miles.	Population.			Area in square miles.	Population based on census of 1911.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	1,582	174,976	97,279	77,697	1,582	174,976	97,279	77,697
Kiggatnad	421	39,767	21,711	18,056	421	39,767	21,711	18,056
Mercara	227	26,604	15,727	10,877	310	28,795	17,336	11,459
Nanjarajpatna	317	40,513	21,072	18,841	235	34,333	17,936	16,397
Padinalknad	399	26,887	14,039	12,328	395	30,325	15,850	14,475
Yedenalknad	218	41,225	24,180	17,095	221	41,756	24,448	17,310

Another change inaugurated in the course of the decade was the clubbing of the many small villages in 1916, resulting in the reduction of the number of villages from 493 to 377.

2. The term "population" as used in this report exclusively refers to persons enumerated on the 18th March 1921. There is no question of *de jure* population for Coorg. The population as returned at the 1921 census is 163,838—a decrease of 11,138 from the figure for 1911. The talukwar area and population are given in Provincial Table I. The variation in population as compared with 1911 shows that Yedenalknad taluk has sustained the greatest loss. Nanjarajpatna taluk comes next. This decrease has not, even in the main, any bearing on the resident population. This will be apparent from a comparison of the figures shown in Subsidiary Tables 1 (a) and (b) attached to Chapter III which makes it clear that the decrease in the population of the province is almost wholly due to the decrease in the number of persons born outside but enumerated in Coorg. So far as local conditions go, the contraction in the area under coffee to the extent of 2,363 acres in the course of the decade greatly diminished the need for immigrant labour. Increased demand for labour created within the planting districts of the Mysore State and the Madras Presidency in the later years of the decade has also contributed towards restriction in the supply of labour to Coorg. On the whole, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the enumeration.

Definition of population and summary of statistics

3. The density of the population in 1921 is 104 per square mile against 111 in 1911. If the 600 square miles of forests are excluded, the density comes to about 167. Subsidiary Table 1 gives the mean density in cultivated area and also details regarding cultivated area, water-supply and crops. Subsidiary Table 2 shows area and population of taluks classified according to density. The variation in population in Coorg, as a rule, has very little to do with the natural population. It almost invariably hinges upon the fluctuations of the coffee industry which is mainly dependent upon immigrant labour. This fact is well illustrated in the figures given in Imperial Table II. It does not, however, follow

Density and variation

from this that resident population is stationary. This matter has been dealt with at length in paragraph 6 below.

Condition
of the
decade

4. The country is mainly agricultural in its nature. The only industry worth mentioning is coffee. There are also a few rubber plantations, a tea garden, and an agave plantation. Coffee is now worked only by Europeans and a handful of well-to-do Indian planters. The elimination of the small planters without much capital which commenced as far back as 1901 continued to the present decade. Owing to the outbreak of war and consequent rise in the wages of coolies on account of the rise in cost of living, even the best equipped planters found it hard to tide over their difficulties in 1918 and applied for and got State help. At the time of taking the census, there was no sign of decrease in the large cost of management.

5. As regards the main section of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits, those who were ruined by speculation in coffee energetically took to rice cultivation, increasing the area under rice by 2,368 acres. The rise in the prices of necessities since the outbreak of war caused them a certain amount of distress. But the splendid prices which paddy fetched in Malabar and Mysore markets enabled them to make both ends meet. At the same time the recruitment of about 800 men for the Coorg Regiment from among the poor middle class people brought in a great deal of monetary relief to their families. Another noteworthy feature is that at no time was there any fear of famine intruding its unwelcome presence into the country. The rainfall was ample, although erratic in some years, and there was, throughout the whole decade, a considerable amount of surplus grain available for export to the adjoining districts.

Public
health

6. The foregoing remarks point to a certain amount of agricultural prosperity, but the same could not be said of public health. As elsewhere in India, influenza appeared in Coorg in a virulent form in 1918. Its effects in the succeeding years were such that within three years commencing from 1918, according to official figures, some 13,000 people became a prey to "fever," under which head deaths from influenza were returned. There is no doubt that the distress which people had to undergo in one form or other since the outbreak of the war, coupled with the influenza outbreak at the end of the decade, greatly affected the birth-rate, with the result that we find the incidence of births and deaths during the decade almost leaving the natural population in a stationary condition. There is some reason to believe that but for the havoc wrought by influenza, there would have been an appreciable increase in the natural population of the country. As it is, the natural population enumerated in Coorg shows an increase of only 460 over last census figures.

Vital
statistics

7. The vital statistics are recorded in nad offices in rural areas and by the two municipalities in urban areas. According to the figures given in Subsidiary Table 3, the number of deaths exceeds the number of births by 13,888. Owing to the presence of a large number of immigrant population, it is impossible to gauge the exact incidence of births and deaths exclusively relating to the indigenous population. The fact remains that the natural population born and enumerated in the country is only 460 in excess of the 1911 population. It may be mentioned here that the minus figure of 573 given in Subsidiary Table 3 is arrived at by taking into consideration the natural population enumerated both in and outside Coorg. The excess in the number of deaths cannot by any means be wholly attributed to the floating population although they must have suffered heavily from the rigours of the climatic conditions. The only plausible explanation of this anomaly seems to consist in the omission to record a great number of births, which is quite possible in the case of large numbers of Yeravas and others residing in forests as also in remote villages owing to the non-realization of the importance of vital statistics by patels, the majority of whom, in Coorg at any rate, are extremely ill-equipped for the purpose. No artificial methods are resorted to for keeping down the population. On the other hand, the mentality of the people at large is to have as many children as possible in entire disregard of the economic aspect of the question.

8. The movement of the population is all in the direction of absorbing as many immigrants as possible of the labouring classes, as the coffee industry and even the agricultural prosperity of the country is bound up with the labour that can be made available. The natural population is averse from migration except to a limited extent for purposes of education. It seldom seeks service elsewhere. It is interesting to note that whereas 3,858 persons born in Coorg were enumerated outside in 1911, only 2,825 were found to have been so enumerated in the present census. The immigrant population mainly consists of people from South Kanara, Mysore and Malabar, the majority of whom are labourers. Owing to the increased demand for their services in their own districts and elsewhere in Mysore and Madras, it seems to be a matter of doubt whether even the present supply can be counted upon in the decade to come.

**Movement
of the popu-
lation**

9. Imperial Table I gives the number of occupied houses in the province and the Provincial Table I similar details for each taluk.

**Occupied
houses**

A "house" was defined to mean "a dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way." This interpretation has been in vogue for some decades in Coorg and the enumerators had no difficulty in following the instructions. The number of occupied houses has gone down by 2,348 since 1911, the decrease in the urban area being 432. The decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the number of the immigrant population. Subsidiary Table 4 shows the house room, density and variation in population since 1881. The average number of houses per square mile is 20 as compared with 21 in 1911, but there is no change in the average number (5) of inmates of each house. The joint family system which was in vogue among the indigenous population only three or four decades ago has practically disappeared giving room for individualistic expansion. This can by no means be considered as an unmixed blessing. As a rule only a few members of the family prove to be energetic enough to carve out their destinies by self-exertion; the rest find it difficult to make both ends meet as, although family property is legally indivisible and inalienable owing to the peculiar land tenures such as *jama*, *umbli*, etc., prevailing in the country, each individual member of the family is entitled to get what is termed a maintenance share of the property, which will necessarily be small in the majority of cases. The *jama* tenure implies payment of half the normal assessment leviable on land, the other moiety being remitted on account of the liability of holders to be called upon for military service to the State.

10. The pressure of population on the means of subsistence available is not such as to cause any anxiety. The staple food of the country is rice. The outturn is considerably more than is necessary for local consumption and a large portion is exported at considerable profit. The standard of living is comparatively high among the Coorgs who are predominant in every walk of life in the country. The well-to-do among them are well educated and to some extent follow European methods of living. The rest of the population, notably, Gaudas, are also following suit in the matter of a higher standard of comfort. The labourers, owing to a considerable increase in their wages, have also advanced their standard of living. The need for the introduction of intensive methods of cultivation is felt and steps are being taken to organize an Agricultural department on approved lines.

**Pressure of
population**

1.—Density, water-supply and crops.

Province.	Mean density per square mile		Percentage of total area.		Percentage of cultivable area.		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under				
	Of total area.	Of cultivated area.	Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Coffee.	Rice.	Regi.	Other crops.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coorg	104	741	32	12	44	1	3	120	29	60	3	2	6

2.—Area, population, etc., of taluks classified according to density.

Taluks with a population per square mile.	Number.	Area.		Population.		Variations since 1911.	
		Actual.	Percentage to total.	Actual.	Percentage to total.	Actual.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	5	1,582	100.0	163,838	100.0	- 11,138	- 6.4
Under 100	3	1,128	71.8	96,160	58.7	- 2,727	- 2.8
100-150	1	235	14.2	31,438	19.2	- 2,895	- 8.4
150-200	1	221	14.0	36,240	22.1	- 5,516	- 13.2

3.—Comparison with vital statistics.

Province.	In 1911-1920 Total number of		Number per mille of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	47,263	61,151	27.0	34.9	- 13,888	- 573	- 11,138

4.—House room, density and variation.

Year.	Houses.		Mean density per square mile.	Variation in population.	
	Average number of houses per square mile.	Average number of persons per house.		Period.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1881	14	8	113	1881-1891	- 2.9
1891	17	6	109	1891-1901	+ 4.4
1901	19	6	114	1901-1911	- 3.1
1911	21	5	111	1911-1921	- 6.4
1921	20	5	103	1881-1921	- 8.1

CHAPTER II.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

IMPERIAL Table I gives particulars of urban and rural population. Imperial Table III shows towns and villages classified by population. Imperial Table IV gives the list of towns classified by population with the variations since 1871, and Imperial Table V shows the town population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter there are three Subsidiary Tables (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages, (2) the number *per mille* of town population by main religions and (3) the towns classified by population.

Reference
to statistics

2. There are only two towns and 377 villages. Mercara with a population of 5,675 against 6,269 of 1911 is the only town in the province which answers the definition of the town, viz., "a place inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons." The other town, Virarajendrapet, which has a population of 3,166 against 3,712 of 1911 has been specially classed as a town on account of its being a centre of trade and also a municipality. The population in both the municipalities has been gradually going down since 1881 and the remark made in paragraph 5, Chapter I, of the 1911 Census report to the effect that Mercara had added considerably to its population is opposed to facts. The decrease in the population seems to be mainly due to the decrease in the number of petty traders and their followers and has been brought about by the gradual reduction in the volume of trade as a result of the slump in the coffee trade. The percentage of reduction in the total urban population during the four decades ending 1921 is shown to be 31·8 (Subsidiary Table 3). Subsidiary Table 2 shows a substantial decrease among the Jain and Musalman population as worked out *per mille*, the figures being 203 and 177 against 670 and 206. The Parsis are altogether eliminated from this year's census, as the only family in Coorg is reported to have been absent from Coorg on the day of final enumeration. The great difference among Jains is not of much importance as actual figures show that there were only 65 Jains in 1911 and 41 in 1921.

Population
of towns

3. The sex proportion among the urban population indicates a great preponderance of males over females. This is due to the fact many traders from outside mainly among Musalmans such as Bhatkallis, Mäppillas, etc., are not in the habit of bringing their womenkind to Coorg. This is evident from the fact that while the provincial average of females per 1,000 males is 831, that for Mercara stands at 713 and for Virarajendrapet at 610.

4. The village statistics show that there has been a reduction of 116 villages as compared with the number of villages at the time of taking census in 1911, viz., 493. This is due to the clubbing of smaller units for administrative purposes. The term "village" is merely a revenue expression of the administrative unit. Except the villages of Nanjarajpatna taluk, these in other parts of Coorg consist of isolated homesteads close to the wet and forest land owned by each family. Those of Nanjarajpatna taluk represent a cluster of houses like those of Mysore. The only striking difference to be observed in Imperial Table III is the elimination of three villages from the class having a population between 2,000 to 5,000. Two of these are Hosuru and Uluguli. These are plantation villages giving shelter to a large number of labour population and must have suffered in the general decrease of labour throughout Coorg. The other one is Chowdлу village. Here the difference is only apparent and was brought about by the splitting of the population between Chowdлу village proper and Somwarpet Notified Area which had been combined during the last census (See Village Statement for Nanjarajpatna taluk).

Village
population

5. Subsidiary Table 1 places the average population per village at 411, while it was only 335 in 1911. This of course is due to the combining of a number of smaller units as noted above. As regards the density of the village population, it is generally the case that most of the Nanjarajpatna taluk villages bordering on reserve forests and a few South Coorg villages bordering on hilly portions of the country are sparsely populated whereas villages situated in the plains and around trading, taluk and nad centres with road communications are generally more densely populated.

Distribution of
population
between
towns and
villages

6. The distribution of population between towns and villages is 54 and 946 per mille against 57 and 943 in 1911. There has been no great tendency to migrate into towns except by a few for Government service or for business, because there are no industries worth the name to attract the people from rural areas in large numbers.

1.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Province.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of		Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of		
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coorg ...	4,421	411	54	940	642	358	145	374	481

2.—Number per mille of total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Province.	Number per mille who live in towns.				
	Total population.	Hindu.	Musliman.	Christian.	Jain.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coorg ...	54	45	177	265	203

3.—Towns classified by population.

Class.	Number of towns of each class in 1911.	Proportion to total urban population.	Females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses				
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1881 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	2	100	674	-11.4	-9.4	-4.1	-11.4	-31.8
IV. 5,000 to 10,000.	1	64.2	713	-9.5	-6.9	-4.3	-16.1	-32.3
V. Under 5,000...	1	35.8	610	-14.7	-13.3	-3.7	-2.8	-30.8

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

Reference to
statistics

THE statistics relating to the birth-place of the population are to be found in Imperial Table XI. The Subsidiary Table 1 in two parts given at the end of the chapter shows variations in the natural and actual population between 1921 and 1911.

Emigration
and immi-
gration

2. The main indigenous population of the country comprising Coorgs, Yeravas, Kurubas, Holeyas, etc., have got no social and marital relationship with any class of people beyond the province. Consequently no migration is possible on an appreciable scale. The few among the higher classes who migrate do so with a view to secure higher education in the colleges of Madras and Mysore. Very few people are in employment elsewhere. A comparison of the figures for 1921 and 1911 (2,825 and 3,858) relating to the number of persons born in Coorg and enumerated elsewhere bears testimony to this fact. In view of these facts, practically no materials are available to discuss the question of migration from the various standpoints mentioned by the Census Commissioner in his notes bearing on this chapter. It is also worthy of note here that as a rule families among the main castes in Coorg do not even migrate from one part of the country to another even for the betterment of their own material conditions. The inalienable character of their holdings which were more than sufficient for their simple needs under the joint family system, seems to have developed a strong home-loving instinct. The people have not been able so far to outgrow this habit in spite of the practical disappearance of the joint family system and the rise in the standard of living. As regards immigrants, however, it may be remarked that the majority belong to the labour classes and only a few to the trading classes. The labourers can be classed as periodical immigrants and the latter, Bhatkallis, Mappillas and others, as semi-permanent immigrants.

Summary of
statistics

3. The total number of immigrants enumerated in Coorg is 33,937 of whom South Kanara accounts for 11,724, Malabar 9,391 and Mysore State 10,544. The remaining 2,268 are from non-contiguous territories. A perusal of Subsidiary Table 1 (a) and (b) makes it clear that there has been a fall of 11,598 among those born outside but enumerated in Coorg. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the number of labourers who used to visit the country as a result of the gradual contraction in the coffee area ever since 1911-1912. There is also reason to believe that developments nearer the homes of the labourers induced an appreciable number of persons to stay away from Coorg which needs more than the available supply of labour.

4. There has been a slight decrease among persons claiming European countries as their birth-place, the figure for 1921 being 83 against 95 of 1911. This deficit does not signify much as the main deficit was brought about by the elimination of seven persons claiming Germany and Switzerland as their birth place in the previous census. The marginal figures exhibit the variation in European population since 1891.

Year	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Population	83	95	113	125

5. A comparison of the figures representing immigrants and emigrants shows a net gain of 31,112 persons to the province against 41,677 in 1911.

1 (a).—*Natural and actual population, 1921.*

Locality.	Born in Coorg and enumerated in the locality specified in column 1.			Enumerated in Coorg and born in the locality specified in column 1.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COORG PROVINCE	129,901	66,231	63,670	129,901	66,231	63,670
Contiguous territory	2,581	1,300	1,281	31,669	21,851	9,818
(a) South Kanara district	90	73	17	11,724	8,171	3,553
(b) Mysore State	2,373	1,139	1,234	10,554	5,897	4,657
(c) Malabar district	118	88	30	9,391	7,783	1,608
Non-contiguous territory	244	177	67	2,268	1,419	849
Total population { Natural ...	132,726	67,738	65,018	...	...	...
Actual ...	..	...	...	163,838	89,501	74,337

1 (b).—*Natural and actual population, 1911.*

Locality.	Born in Coorg and enumerated in the locality specified in column 1.			Enumerated in Coorg and born in the locality specified in column 1.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COORG PROVINCE	129,441	66,077	63,364	129,441	66,077	63,364
Contiguous territory	3,549	1,686	1,863	44,668	30,526	14,142
(a) South Kanara district	238	158	80	(a) 28,581	21,378	7,203
(b) Malabar district	240	165	75			
(c) Mysore State	3,071	1,363	1,708	16,117	9,148	6,969
Non-contiguous territory	309	168	141	837	676	161
Total population { Natural ...	133,299	67,931	65,368	...	...	...
Actual ...	...	...	...	174,976	97,279	77,697

(a) This includes the whole of Madras Presidency, as separate figures for Malabar and South Kanara (the only contiguous area) are not available for 1911.

CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

Reference to statistics	IMPERIAL Table VI deals with the general distribution of the population by religion and Provincial Table II with distribution of the population and their religion by taluks. The three subsidiary tables give information relating to (1) general distribution of population by religion, (2) the number and variation in the Christian population since 1881 and (3) religions of urban and rural population.
Variation by religion	2. The enumerators were instructed to enter the religion mentioned by the people without question and no particular instructions were given as regards the significance of the term beyond its ordinary meaning. Subsidiary Table 1 compares the general distribution of the population by religion since 1881 in proportions of 10,000. Except Animistic and Jain in whose case the gain is respectively 7·8 and 108·2 per cent over the 1911 figures, all other communities record a decrease over last census figures. The increase among Animists seems to have been due to the wrong enumeration of 1,162 Gaudas and 60 Holeyas who are Hindus, as Animists. It is however satisfactory to note that the anomaly noticed in the last census report of a number of Yeravas having been shown as Hindus has been substantially avoided this time. The increase among the Jains is obviously due to the accuracy of the enumeration made this time.
Hinduism	3. Hinduism is commonly understood in the sense of the definition given in previous census reports. There is therefore no necessity to make further comment on the matter except to state that any form of religious practice not foreign to the Hindu system is generally considered to be included in the term Hinduism. The Hindu religion shows, as usual, the largest following (126,697 against 138,922 of 1911), the decrease recorded in this census being obviously attributable to the decrease in the immigrant population who are almost wholly Hindus.
Muhamma- danism	4. There is a slight decrease noticeable among Musalmans, the figures being 13,021 against 13,143 of 1911. This needs no comment.
Christianity	5. The Christian population has again suffered a diminution in numbers, the actual decrease as compared with 1911 being 371. If the figure for 1881 is taken into consideration, the net increase is only 1 per cent. Imperial Table XV gives the distribution of the Christian population by sect and race. The total Indian Christian population is 2,979 against 3,208 in the previous census, of whom 2,726 are returned as Roman Catholics, 45 as Lutheran and 191 as Methodists respectively against 2,830, 347 and 10 in the previous decade. While there is an abnormal decrease among Lutherans in 1921, the gain among Methodists is equally striking. The loss among Lutherans indicates the cessation of the activities of the Basel Mission Church since the outbreak of the war. The figures for Christians on the whole do not indicate any progress in proselytising.
Urban and rural popu- lation	6. Subsidiary Table 3 gives distribution of urban and rural population by religion in proportions of 10,000. A comparison with similar figures for 1911 shows that while Hindus have gained somewhat in the urban area, they have lost in the rural area; on the other hand Musalmans have lost in the urban area but gained in the rural area. Christians have lost both in urban and rural areas.

1.—General distribution of population by religion.

Religion.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in					Variation per cent. Increase +; Decrease —.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total ...	163,838	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	- 6.4	- 3.1	+ 4.4	- 2.9	- 8.8
Hindu ...	126,697	7,733	7,939	8,849	2,063	9,113	{ - 8.8 + 7.8	{ - 13.1 + 481.3	+ 4.0	- 3.5	- 10.2
Animistic ...	29,722	1,265	1,099	183							
Musalman ...	13,021	795	751	756	732	703	- .9	- 3.7	+ 7.8	+ 1.0	+ 3.7
Christian ...	3,182	194	203	204	196	177	- 10.4	- 3.5	+ 8.6	+ 7.6	+ .9
Jain ...	202	12	6	6	7	6	+ 108.2	- 9.3	- 6.1	+ 15.2	+ 51.0
Buddhist ...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsi ...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	- 17.1	+ 5.1	+ 85.7	...

2.—Christians—Number and variation.

Year.	Actual population.	Variation.	
		Period.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
1881	3,152	...	...
1891	3,392	1881-1891	+ 7.6
1901	3,683	1891-1901	+ 8.6
1911	3,553	1901-1911	- 3.5
1921	3,182	1911-1921	- 10.4
		1881-1921	+ 1.0

3.—Religions of urban and rural population.

Province.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are				Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Buddhist.
	3	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coorg	6,393	2,608	952	47	7,810	691	151	1,337	10	1

CHAPTER V.—AGE.

Reference to
statistics

IMPERIAL Table VII gives details regarding the age distribution of the population and the nine subsidiary tables appended to this chapter show the important features thereof.

Value of the
statistics

2. At the outset it may be mentioned that Coorg is no exception to the vagaries of the populace at large in the matter of either understating or overstating the age as it suits the youth or the aged. The ages given by the majority of the people are at best guess work. Another feature worth mentioning is the presence of a considerable number of able-bodied labour population in the prime of life which naturally permits of no accurate inferences being drawn as regards the resident population. Broadly speaking the figures for the 15-40 age period are affected by these immigrants. The overwhelming majority of these being males, the female population may be said not to be affected in a similar degree.

Age distribu-
tion

3. The statistics under "all religions" given in Imperial Table VII show that the total for the 0-5 period is the greatest as it should be. Then follows a downward course more or less on a graduated scale until we reach the 20-25 period. Thereafter a marked rise in the male population is to be observed. Next the 40-45 period shows a fall. Only 70 and over is better by 122 than the 1911 census figures. The figures for females are generally in excess of males up to the 4th year period in all censuses. This ascendancy is again observable in periods of life beyond 60.

4. A perusal of Subsidiary Table 3 shows that the proportion of children under 10 to 100 persons aged 15-40 has increased by 6.6 over last census figures and that the increase in comparison with 100 married females has been 15.4. The proportion of persons over 50 per 100 persons aged 15-40 has gone up by 12.2 among males and 13.3 among females and that of married women per 100 females of all ages has gone down by 1.1. The following statement is designed to show the fortunes of persons placed in the various groups from the census of 1901 onwards :—

Year.	0-5.		10-15.		20-25.		30-35.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921	10,154	10,587	9,521	8,610	8,956	7,587	8,706	6,023
1911	9,775	9,985	10,226	9,022	11,084	8,635	9,358	6,309
1901	9,571	9,894	11,855	10,385	10,153	8,311	10,739	6,742

Persons placed in the 0-5 group in 1901 have, when placed in group 10-15 of 1911, gained 655 males and lost 872 females. The gain in males seems to be due to the influx of immigrants and petty traders of the 10-15 age period. Similar comparison between 1911 and 1921 shows a loss of 254 males and 1,375 females. Again when persons in the 10-15 group of 1901 are placed in the 20-25 group of 1911 the decrease in males is 851 and in females 1,750. A similar comparison between 1911 and 1921 shows a loss of 1,270 males and 1,435 females. Persons in the 20-25 group of 1901, when placed in the 30-35 group of 1911, show a decrease of 795 males and 2,002 females. A similar comparison between 1911 and 1921 shows a decrease of 2,328 males and 2,612 females. It will be seen that the mortality among males and females in the prime of life in 1921 has been very great. Subsidiary Table 4 records a decrease of 11.1 per cent under the 15-40 age which is the highest on record since 1891.

Births and
deaths

5. Subsidiary Tables 5 and 6 give details of the birth and death rates per mille during the decade. The year 1917 records the highest birth rate and the

lowest death rate during the decade. The period covered by 1918—1920 is considered to be the influenza period for Coorg and this belief is amply justified by the birth and death rates during that period. The year 1920 shows the lowest birth rate and the highest death rate. Subsidiary Table 7 shows the death rate among the females to be predominant in the reproductive age (15-40). The infant mortality for the period "under 1 year" although great, shows improvement over the 1911 figures. Subsidiary Table 8 records an abnormal number of deaths due to "fever" in 1920.

c. The mean age stands at 25 for males and 24 for females which were the same for 1911 and shows that on the whole there is no cause for anxiety as regards the fecundity of the population in spite of the havoc wrought by influenza. It is a misfortune that this could not be illustrated by reference to age distribution among the main castes in Coorg owing to the hopeless inaccuracy of the figures given in Imperial Table XIV as has already been observed in the introductory chapter.

7. Subsidiary Table 2 gives age distribution of 10,000 of each sex among Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians during the four censuses (1881—1921). Hindus under the age periods 0-5 and 5-10 show substantial progress over the 1911 figures. The same is the case with Christians. Muhammadans show an increase under the 0-5 period and a decrease under the 5-10 period.

Mean age

Age distribution by sex and religion

1.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-1 ...	222	287	216	268	275	351	221	285	205	280
1-2 ...	128	167	141	180	81	104	151	197	130	173
2-3 ...	261	329	220	292	205	259	251	330	136	187
3-4 ...	265	336	218	276	182	250	263	354	182	249
4-5 ...	258	298	210	263	212	267	228	288	186	237
5-10 ...	1,134	1,417	1,005	1,285	955	1,231	1,114	1,455	839	1,116
10-15 ...	1,039	1,276	977	1,225	1,121	1,393	1,146	1,388	1,113	1,421
15-20 ...	1,064	1,158	1,051	1,161	1,185	1,293	941	988	1,133	1,166
20-25 ...	931	884	1,041	1,052	972	964	988	1,031	1,152	1,101
25-30 ...	1,001	1,021	1,134	1,111	1,013	1,034	1,093	1,121	1,144	1,177
30-35 ...	1,117	1,055	1,203	1,031	1,218	1,084	1,277	1,104	1,310	1,184
35-40 ...	973	819	962	812	1,071	839	1,032	818	1,078	855
40-45 ...	848	601	809	567	787	543	767	540	781	546
45-50 ...	595	486	646	531	643	527	605	529	575	480
50-55 ...	439	348	408	331	347	285	364	269	311	256
55-60 ...	340	356	329	362	316	350	314	327	275	291
60-65 ...	181	169	156	152	130	180	131	115	96	99
65-70 ...	180	211	150	199	242	327	228	315	193	298
70 and over ...	69	80	53	67						
Mean age ...	25	24	25	24	25	23	24	23	24	23

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex and religion in the Province.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	1,138	1,385	974	1,244	984	1,239	1,152	1,465	1,089	1,420
5-10 ...	1,060	1,279	983	1,224	1,148	1,405	1,175	1,402	914	1,148
10-15 ...	1,076	1,207	1,069	1,223	1,198	1,304	955	996	1,163	1,181
15-20 ...	940	903	1,063	1,072	964	950	982	1,039	1,140	1,099
20-40 ...	3,919	3,422	4,111	3,454	4,053	3,483	4,114	3,562	4,264	3,749
40-60 ...	1,523	1,379	1,522	1,393	1,412	1,285	1,392	1,229	1,240	1,112
60 and over ...	344	434	278	399	241	325	230	307	191	291
MUSALMAN ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	693	1,345	682	1,155	647	1,114	689	1,342	685	1,253
5-10 ...	671	1,188	686	1,195	833	1,279	848	1,258	723	1,060
10-15 ...	993	1,079	1,050	1,022	1,095	1,157	857	876	970	993
15-20 ...	1,117	872	1,165	1,011	1,073	975	1,062	934	1,212	1,111
20-40 ...	4,511	3,609	4,546	3,611	4,479	3,646	4,730	3,807	4,759	3,871
40-60 ...	1,662	1,384	1,574	1,526	1,609	1,431	1,593	1,363	1,419	1,294
60 and over ...	353	523	297	480	264	398	221	420	232	418
CHRISTIAN ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	1,050	1,449	987	1,149	845	1,167	1,108	1,371	1,014	1,293
5-10 ...	940	1,125	911	1,155	1,045	1,357	1,098	1,221	788	966
10-15 ...	1,016	1,042	831	1,040	1,251	1,333	655	971	868	995
15-20 ...	779	794	982	1,136	943	935	937	984	1,065	1,191
20-40 ...	3,872	3,478	4,023	3,644	3,977	3,569	4,386	3,858	4,766	4,016
40-60 ...	1,939	1,608	1,853	1,455	1,695	1,363	1,623	1,280	1,341	1,285
60 and over ...	404	501	413	421	244	336	193	315	168	254

3.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 50 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Province.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100.								Proportion of persons over 50 per 100 persons aged 15-40.								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.				
	Persons aged 15-40.				Married females aged 15-40.				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.						
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Coorg	...	51.9	45.3	48.4	51.2	171.1	155.7	164.4	162.6	17.6	21.6	5.4	8.3	4.8	7.3	4.4	6.8	31.0	32.1	31.7	34.7

3-A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; in certain religions also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religion.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 persons aged 15-40.		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15-40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Male.	Female.	
Hindu	52.3	175.6	7.1	10.0	29.7
Musalman	34.2	142.6	6.3	11.7	34.9
Christian	50.4	163.2	8.7	11.8	30.4

4.—Variation in population at certain age-periods.

Province.	Period.	Variation per cent in population { increase + decrease -					
		All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	1911-1921	- 6.4	+ 1.8	- 5.8	- 11.1	- 6.4	+ 8.3
	1901-1911	- 3.1	- 7.4	- 13.6	- 1.1	+ 3.6	+ 12.1
	1891-1901	+ 4.4	- 3.9	+ 33.8	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	+ 8.4
	1881-1891	- 2.9	+ 10.6	- 8.7	- 8.3	+ 8.1	+ 9.4

5.—*Reported birth-rate per mille during the decade 1911—20.*

Province.	Number of births per mille of total population in																				Average birth-rate per mille of total population during the decade.		
	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Coorg ...	13.8	13.4	13.6	12.6	13.0	12.8	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.5	14.7	13.9	15.9	14.5	15.4	14.2	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.5	26.9	13.8	13.1

N.B.—The ratios are calculated on the total population.

6.—*Reported death-rate per mille during the decade 1911—20.*

Province.	Number of deaths per mille of population of each sex in																				Average death-rate per mille of population of each sex during the decade.		
	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Coorg ...	32.8	32.1	36.4	40.8	32.5	34.6	32.4	36.0	30.0	32.3	26.0	28.6	27.9	30.0	40.6	45.1	34.0	36.9	43.6	48.6	34.9	33.6	36.5

N.B.—The ratios are calculated on the population of each sex.

7.—Reported death-rate per mille in Coorg by sex and age.

Age.	Average of decade 1911-20.		1913.		1915.		1917.		1919.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages ...	34	36	33	35	30	32	28	30	34	37
Under 1 year ...	304	292	325	289	313	300	333	294	308	302
1-5 ...	46	43	40	38	39	33	36	33	59	55
5-10 ...	14	13	13	10	11	9	13	11	13	14
10-15 ...	10	11	10	10	9	9	10	7	9	10
15-20 ...	16	18	13	16	13	13	11	14	14	15
20-30 ...	22	31	19	28	17	26	17	26	21	27
30-40 ...	30	33	30	31	26	29	22	26	29	33
40-50 ...	37	36	39	36	35	31	28	23	37	32
50-60 ...	51	46	52	50	47	44	36	34	57	50
60 and over ...	82	80	87	88	82	76	67	61	87	83

8.—Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.

Year.	Actual number of deaths from							
	Fever.		Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	23,587	21,403	227	257	1,006	832	115	53
1911 ...	2,504	2,051	3	3	163	134	45	12
1912 ...	2,915	2,782	...	...	30	23	6	3
1913 ...	2,404	2,180	59	192	28	15	6	4
1914 ...	2,486	2,316	...	...	65	49	8	2
1915 ...	2,392	2,157	...	...	11	12	2	...
1916 ...	2,085	1,873	...	1	31	29	3	...
1917 ...	1,878	1,736	23	9	338	230	7	2
1918 ...	1,418	1,176	...	1	25	22	...	...
1919 ...	2,233	2,117	107	50	266	263	...	...
1920 ...	3,272	3,016	5	1	53	55	38	30
Average annual rate per mille of population of each sex	24.3	27.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

Reference
to statis-
tics

IMPERIAL Table I deals with the distribution of population by sex and Provincial Table I by taluks. Subsidiary Table I gives information relating to the number of females for 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last four censuses. Subsidiary Table 2 exhibits the actual number of births and deaths reported since 1891 and table 3 the number of deaths of each sex at different age periods.

Sex propor-
tion

2. Out of 163,838 persons enumerated in Coorg, 89,501 were males and 74,337 females, the excess of the former over the latter being 15,164. This gives a proportion of 831 females to 1,000 males. The proportion was 799 in 1911. The disparity between the two censuses is mainly to be accounted for by the drop in the number of immigrants in 1921. Eliminating the immigrant population as classified in Subsidiary Table 1 (*a* and *b*) attached to Chapter III, we find that the sex proportion of the people born in Coorg gives a ratio of 960 females to 1,000 males, which is the same as the all-India average. Coorg is no exception to the general rule of high mortality among males in the infant stage although generally speaking the evils of early marriage do not affect the indigenous Coorg population who celebrate post-puberty marriages. The preponderance of females over males continues up to the 10 age, the figures for Hindus, Musalmans and Christians, respectively, per 1,000 males being 1,037, 991 and 1,000. At the 0-30 period the proportion stands at 923, 608 and 942, respectively, and at "30 and over" 749, 485 and 690 (Subsidiary Table 1).

3. The sex proportion in Mercara and Virarajendrapet stands at 713 and 610 per 1,000 males. This great disparity is due to the trading classes such as Bhatkallis and Mappillas who leave their women kind in their native places.

4. An analysis of the talukwar figures shows that Mercara and Yedenalknad have the lowest proportion of females, the figures being 711 and 745 per 1,000 males. This is apparently due to the fact that the greatest number of the floating population is engaged in these two taluks where the coffee area is the largest. They are also the greatest trade centres.

Comparison
with vital
statistics

5. A comparison of the vital statistics (Subsidiary Table 2) shows the number of female births per 1,000 male births in 1911-1920 to be 951 and number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths to be 867 against 986 and 813 in 1901-1910. Subsidiary Table 3 gives the death of each sex at different ages: the period of 20-30 records the death of females at 1,040 against 1,000 male deaths.

1.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last four censuses.

Age.	All religions.				Hindu.				Musalman.				Christian.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total, all ages (actual population) ...	831	799	801	804	859	808	818	823	559	565	609	603	836	789	799	816
0-1 ...	1,071	990	1,020	1,046	1,089	994	1,019	1,036	1,314	978	1,072	1,231	1,158	1,114	1,152	1,045
1-2 ...	1,083	1,056	1,035	1,048	1,101	1,061	1,026	1,043	889	902	1,096	1,215	1,500	786	958	906
2-3 ...	1,049	1,060	1,017	1,056	1,067	1,074	1,014	1,045	1,103	1,083	975	1,267	892	875	1,231	1,159
3-4 ...	1,054	1,009	1,100	1,082	1,058	1,039	1,100	1,063	1,154	908	1,000	948	1,372	889	1,071	939
4-5 ...	958	1,002	1,011	1,018	948	1,001	1,003	1,006	979	889	1,121	1,270	1,042	872	1,028	974
Total 0-5 ...	1,038	1,021	1,034	1,051	1,046	1,032	1,030	1,046	1,085	956	1,049	1,175	1,154	918	1,104	1,010
5-10 ...	1,020	1,002	996	975	1,037	1,006	1,001	982	991	984	935	894	1,000	1,000	1,037	907
10-15 ...	904	882	874	845	984	925	890	858	608	550	644	616	858	988	852	1,213
15-20 ...	789	807	795	840	825	815	814	870	436	491	554	530	852	913	793	857
20-25 ...	847	783	819	825	854	777	839	845	434	452	586	605	933	796	858	882
25-30 ...	785	684	714	695	794	662	741	714	471	507	448	496	839	662	689	758
Total 0-30 ...	900	855	868	869	923	859	884	885	608	602	656	674	942	866	881	916
30-40 ...	644	622	596	607	685	627	604	629	439	411	476	415	609	696	638	611
40-50 ...	670	653	657	662	703	673	675	688	456	513	521	457	699	561	588	525
50-60 ...	837	846	860	799	915	886	899	809	432	619	587	664	684	732	754	975
60 and over ...	1,028	1,089	1,084	1,111	1,084	1,136	1,103	1,100	827	916	920	1,143	1,043	805	1,100	1,333
Total 30 and over ...	713	698	680	681	749	715	695	701	485	506	534	496	690	671	669	660

2.—Actual number of births and deaths reported since 1891 in Coorg.

Year.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 3 and 4 excess of latter over former + defect -.	Difference between columns 6 and 7 excess of latter over former + defect -.	Difference between columns 2 and 5 excess of former over latter + defect -.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1891 ...	Not available.										
1892 ...	3,829	1,952	1,877	5,299	2,963	2,336	- 75	- 627	- 1,470	962	788
1893 ...	3,072	1,851	1,221	4,322	2,451	1,871	- 30	- 580	- 650	984	763
1894 ...	4,573	2,332	2,241	4,256	2,332	1,924	- 91	- 408	- 317	961	825
1895 ...	4,567	2,280	2,287	5,073	2,766	2,307	+ 7	- 459	- 506	1,003	834
1896 ...	4,806	2,276	2,530	4,574	2,523	2,051	+ 54	- 472	- 32	1,024	813
1897 ...	3,503	1,758	1,745	8,658	4,651	4,007	- 13	- 644	- 5,155	993	862
1898 ...	2,785	1,447	1,338	5,440	3,080	2,360	- 99	- 720	- 2,645	932	766
1899 ...	4,427	2,166	2,261	4,845	2,735	2,110	+ 95	- 625	- 418	1,044	771
1900 ...	4,542	2,293	2,249	6,302	3,570	2,732	- 44	- 838	- 1,700	981	765
Total 1901-1910.	44,050	22,183	21,867	56,551	31,085	25,466	- 316	- 5,619	- 12,501	986	813
1901 ...	3,401	1,686	1,715	6,590	3,690	2,900	+ 29	- 790	- 3,189	1,017	786
1902 ...	4,319	2,170	2,149	4,887	2,693	2,194	- 21	- 499	- 568	990	815
1903 ...	4,787	2,444	2,343	5,676	3,096	2,580	- 101	- 496	- 889	959	839
1904 ...	3,970	1,999	1,971	4,808	2,638	2,170	- 28	- 528	- 888	966	802
1905 ...	4,572	2,230	2,342	4,739	2,577	2,162	+ 112	- 415	- 167	1,050	839
1906 ...	4,713	2,324	2,389	5,285	2,875	2,410	+ 65	- 465	- 572	1,028	838
1907 ...	4,304	2,235	2,069	6,349	3,453	2,896	- 166	- 557	- 2,045	926	839
1908 ...	4,365	2,198	2,167	6,311	3,465	2,846	- 31	- 679	- 1,946	986	806
1909 ...	4,981	2,497	2,484	5,084	2,819	2,265	- 13	- 554	- 103	995	803
1910 ...	4,638	2,400	2,238	6,822	3,729	3,093	- 162	- 696	- 2,184	932	803
Total 1911-1920.	47,263	24,227	23,036	61,151	32,756	28,395	- 1,191	- 4,361	- 13,888	951	867
1911 ...	4,768	2,424	2,344	5,695	3,194	2,501	- 80	- 693	- 927	967	783
1912 ...	4,806	2,385	2,221	6,713	3,541	3,172	- 164	- 369	- 2,107	931	806
1913 ...	4,529	2,274	2,255	5,859	3,164	2,695	- 19	- 469	- 1,330	992	852
1914 ...	4,590	2,347	2,243	5,958	3,160	2,798	- 104	- 362	- 1,368	956	885
1915 ...	4,433	2,234	2,199	5,438	2,927	2,511	- 35	- 416	- 1,005	984	858
1916 ...	5,029	2,588	2,441	4,764	2,538	2,226	- 147	- 312	- 265	943	877
1917 ...	5,338	2,786	2,552	5,051	2,720	2,331	- 234	- 389	- 287	916	857
1918 ...	5,192	2,705	2,487	7,462	3,958	3,504	- 218	- 454	- 2,270	919	885
1919 ...	4,611	2,339	2,272	6,187	3,313	2,874	- 67	- 439	- 1,576	971	867
1920 ...	4,167	2,145	2,022	8,024	4,241	3,783	- 123	- 458	- 3,857	943	892

3.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Province.	Age.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		Total.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	All ages	2,927	2,511	2,538	2,226	2,720	2,331	3,958	3,504	3,313	2,874	15,456	13,446	870
Coorg.	0-1	657	625	605	574	699	612	698	682	647	629	3,306	3,122	944
	1-5	301	257	224	204	277	261	429	371	452	436	1,683	1,529	908
	5-10	108	85	94	85	126	104	146	145	127	136	601	558	928
	10-15	93	80	58	67	100	67	134	159	94	91	479	464	969
	15-20	130	108	106	120	109	112	263	232	138	120	736	692	940
	20-30	386	432	374	382	387	426	812	848	476	445	2,435	2,533	1,040
	30-40	444	315	398	284	387	276	676	496	494	357	2,399	1,718	716
	40-50	362	207	291	181	284	156	390	232	382	216	1,709	992	580
	50-60	123	177	188	129	163	136	210	149	268	200	1,057	791	748
	60 and over	223	225	200	197	183	181	210	200	235	244	1,051	1,047	996

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

STATISTICS relating to the civil condition are to be found in Imperial Table VII. Further analysis of these figures is made in the three subsidiary tables appended to this chapter. Reference to statistics

2. The enumerators were instructed to record without question the answers given by the parties concerned as to whether they were married, unmarried or widowed. Divorcees were told to be treated as widowed. The word "marriage" as applied to Coorg signifies a contract between two parties to fulfil his or her part in life, as the main classes follow post-puberty marriage. With regard to Brahmans and a few minor communities including a section of Musalmans, the term signifies a contract between two children to live as husband and wife when they attain majority and if one of the party dies even before consummation of the marriage the surviving party is classed as widowed. The tendency during the decade has, however, clearly been towards raising the marriageable age among those who are accustomed to perform pre-puberty and also among those who perform post-puberty marriages. Definition of married

3. The total population of 163,838 persons is classified into 83,944 unmarried, 62,739 married and 17,155 widowed persons. The marginal figures show the variation among the unmarried, married and widowed as distributed per mille of males and females of all ages and religions during the past five censuses. The proportion of unmarried, married and widowed females per 1,000 males of similar condition stands at 670, 815 and 2,699 against 635, 773 and 2,990 in 1911. Variation 1881-1921

Census year.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1921	562	386	52	453	379	168
1911	554	400	46	440	387	173
1901	555	396	49	446	378	176
1891	531	430	39	423	410	167
1881	539	410	51	398	410	192

4. Taking the civil condition by age periods it will be seen from the marginal statement that the married among females of the 10-15 period per 1,000 females has gone down considerably among the main religions. Similar striking improvement is deducible from the figures for the 15-20 and 20-25 Civil condition by age-periods

	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
All religions	41	61	69	112
Hindus	36	58	65	110
Musalmans	103	144	130	163
Christians	18	8	...	...

age periods. The number widowed per 1,000 males is less by 6 than the 1911 figures and among females it is five more.

5. With regard to child marriage we find that 78 persons have been returned as married at the 0-5 age period against 22 in 1911. The first impression upon one's mind is that the evil has increased in the present decade. The fact, however, is that at no previous census has an attempt been made to explain the existence of child marriages in a province which is noted for its tendency towards adult marriage. Nor are the main castes in the country responsible for this peculiarity. There is a community known as Kumbaras (potters). This is a poor community mainly finding its livelihood by selling earthen pots or by hiring itself as farm labourers. They find it a grievous burden to incur any special expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, especially as they cannot perform them without the presence of their spiritual head who is known as Dasa. They have therefore hit upon the plan of celebrating marriages at the least possible cost and in conformity with caste principles. What happens is this: Whenever the Dasa visits Coorg on his peripatetic tours, which do not generally occur at stated intervals, opportunity is taken by the community to arrange for a subscription dinner in his honour when all the available children are brought together and Child marriage

coupled off according to the inclination of their parents under the spiritual sanction of the Dasa. This accounts for the figures noted above so far as can be gathered. Such marriages rarely occur among the Lingayats. It is necessary to point out here that the return of persons married in the 0-5 period among Gaudas, Kodagas, etc., in 1911 is certainly erroneous as such occurrences are reported to be absolutely unknown among these communities.

Child
widows

6. The figures regarding child widows show similar disparity when compared with last census figures, the same being 13 and 3 respectively for 1921 and 1911. These figures need no explanation in the light of the remarks made in the case of child marriages. It may, however, be stated that widow marriage is permissible among these people and doubtless the widowed will be accommodated in due course.

Universality
of marriage

7. A reference to Subsidiary Table 2 will show that Coorg follows the practice of the universality of marriage.

—	Number of unmarried among			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1921.		1911	
All religions ...	61	22	61	12
Hindus ...	60	20	61	11
Musalman ...	73	13	63	13
Christians...	127	138	206	51

The marginal statement shows the proportion of unmarried males and females per 10,000 persons of each sex of the 40 and over age period. It will be observed that the unmarried among the Hindus and Musalman females form the lowest numbers. The apparent increase in the proportion of females as compared with 1911 among Hindus can be safely said to be due to imported cases of beggars, etc. The rest of the

cases are due to constitutional defects such as insanity and a number may be said to represent women of the town.

1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last five censuses.

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All religions.	Males ...	562	554	555	531	539	386	400	396	430	410	52	46	49	39	51
	0-5 ...	996	999	997	996	999	4	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	996	998	996	996	999	4	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	991	990	988	982	980	8	10	12	18	20	1	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	957	946	939	890	882	41	53	59	106	111	2	1	2	4	7
	20-40 ...	866	862	827	291	294	586	625	620	672	645	48	13	53	37	61
	40-60 ...	34	36	36	33	32	822	829	823	846	831	144	135	141	121	137
	60 and over ...	25	22	18	20	13	655	676	684	715	657	320	302	298	265	330
	Females ...	453	440	446	423	398	379	387	378	410	410	168	173	176	167	192
	0-5 ...	995	999	998	994	995	4	1	2	5	5	1	...	...	1	...
	5-10 ...	992	997	995	990	995	7	3	4	9	...	1	...	...	1	...
	10-15 ...	955	937	928	884	842	41	61	69	112	149	4	2	3	4	9
	15-20 ...	590	568	504	368	302	387	411	465	607	644	23	21	31	25	54
	20-40 ...	60	57	43	41	33	792	787	778	794	748	148	156	179	165	219
	40-60 ...	12	6	9	12	6	421	401	544	375	326	567	593	447	613	668
	60 and over ...	13	9	7	7	1	128	92	95	98	75	859	899	898	895	924
Hindu	Males ...	570	560	557	534	540	377	393	392	426	407	53	47	51	40	53
	0-5 ...	997	1,000	998	996	999	3	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	996	998	995	995	999	4	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	992	991	988	981	979	7	9	12	19	20	1	...	...	...	1
	15-20 ...	959	947	939	885	878	39	52	59	111	115	2	1	2	4	7
	20-40 ...	377	370	322	285	287	576	590	622	677	649	47	40	56	38	64
	40-60 ...	33	36	35	32	29	814	823	818	841	828	153	141	147	127	143
	60 and over ...	26	21	14	25	13	637	668	679	701	643	337	311	307	274	344
	Females ...	461	448	451	428	402	364	372	373	408	408	175	180	176	164	190
	0-5 ...	996	999	998	994	995	3	1	2	5	5	1	...	...	1	...
	5-10 ...	992	998	995	989	995	6	2	5	10	...	2	...	...	1	...
	10-15 ...	960	940	932	886	843	36	54	65	110	148	4	2	3	4	9
	15-20 ...	625	606	520	376	312	353	374	449	599	633	22	20	31	25	55
	20-40 ...	63	62	44	41	33	776	819	776	793	740	161	119	180	166	227
	40-60 ...	10	5	9	11	7	406	383	368	381	331	584	612	623	608	662
	60 and over ...	12	9	8	11	1	120	94	95	109	75	868	897	897	880	924
Musalman.	Males ...	545	547	526	499	517	426	421	442	479	451	29	32	32	22	32
	0-5 ...	1,000	996	989	993	995	...	...	9	7	...	...	4	2	...	...
	5-10 ...	1,000	996	997	999	995	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	989	987	985	988	988	11	13	15	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	960	960	940	927	915	40	40	57	72	84	...	...	3	1	1
	20-40 ...	435	416	367	331	340	539	556	607	651	627	26	28	26	18	33
	40-60 ...	38	36	32	35	57	896	868	876	901	864	66	96	92	64	79
	60 and over ...	27	20	27	56	22	797	776	785	799	776	176	204	188	145	202
	Females ...	384	357	373	361	339	426	439	430	451	441	190	204	197	188	220
	0-5 ...	1,000	1,000	997	998	993	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	1,000	999	997	992	993	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	885	854	863	830	810	103	144	130	163	186	12	2	7	7	4
	15-20 ...	317	265	268	209	164	644	693	692	764	792	39	42	40	27	44
	20-40 ...	24	23	23	33	26	811	809	794	825	762	165	168	183	142	212
	40-60 ...	6	7	4	9	3	421	431	374	331	271	578	562	622	690	726
	60 and over ...	8	4	...	...	...	123	72	87	35	82	869	924	913	965	918
Christian.	Males ...	549	545	575	542	562	393	411	385	417	390	58	44	40	41	48
	0-5 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	990	994	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	988	994	1,000	995	994	12	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	994	982	992	1,000	987	6	18	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	985	959	979	920	915	15	41	21	80	69	...	...	...	...	16
	20-40 ...	414	395	390	360	407	537	572	572	606	543	49	23	38	34	50
	40-60 ...	54	48	72	89	42	830	796	833	802	824	116	106	95	109	134
	60 and over ...	57	61	120	27	...	672	671	540	541	671	271	268	340	432	321
	Females ...	462	442	466	420	370	391	389	369	393	428	147	169	165	187	202
	0-5 ...	1,000	1,000	995	995	997	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	994	1,000	1,000	995	997	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	1,000	982	992	1,000	987	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	591	522	562	390	304	400	472	512	593	659	9	6	26	27	37
	20-40 ...	119	130	85	80	47	782	737	758	745	752	99	133	157	175	201
	40-60 ...	82	29	22	26	...	437	425	404	303	282	481	549	574	671	718
	60 and over ...	14	30	...	21	...	301	61	127	21	57	685	909	873	958	943

2.—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS	5,615	3,862	523	4,531	3,790	1,679
0-10	2,165	8	1	2,676	14	3
10-15	1,055	8	1	1,107	47	4
15-40	2,334	2,346	190	726	3,104	541
40 and over	61	1,500	331	22	625	1,131
HINDU	5,695	3,765	540	4,608	3,638	1,754
0-10	2,191	6	...	2,848	12	3
10-15	1,067	8	1	1,159	44	4
15-40	2,377	2,293	190	781	2,974	570
40 and over	60	1,458	349	20	608	1,177
MUSALMAN	5,448	4,262	290	3,845	4,255	1,900
0-10	1,357	5	2	2,515	10	9
10-15	982	11	...	955	111	13
15-40	3,036	2,476	116	362	3,487	632
40 and over	73	1,770	172	13	647	1,246
CHRISTIAN	5,488	3,929	583	4,624	3,906	1,470
0-10	1,979	12	...	2,560	14	...
10-15	1,010	6	...	1,043	...	...
15-40	2,372	2,088	191	883	3,036	352
40 and over	127	1,823	392	138	856	1,118

3.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages by religions.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All religions	670	815	2,069	1,027	1,472	4,800	872	4,667	5,500	269	1,099	2,304	296	346	2,834
Hindu	695	830	2,795	1,039	1,659	6,333	933	4,673	4,800	282	1,115	2,589	280	358	2,897
Musalman	395	558	3,665	1,038	1,250	2,000	544	5,778	...	67	787	3,041	98	204	4,070
Christian	705	831	2,109	1,082	1,000	...	863	...	...	311	1,215	1,545	909	392	2,382

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

THE standard fixed for literacy was the capacity to write and read a letter to and from a friend. There is reason to believe that on the whole the enumerators have understood and acted upon these instructions.

Definition of literacy

2. Imperial Table VIII describes literacy by age and religion and Imperial Table IX gives details of literacy and illiteracy by caste, tribe or race. Provincial Table II contains information regarding literacy by taluks. Subsidiary Table 1 refers to distribution of literate and illiterate population by age, sex and religion. Subsidiary Table 1 (a) gives similar details with respect to Christians by race. Subsidiary Table 2 deals with English education by age, sex and religion. Subsidiary Table 3 shows progress in education since 1891, Subsidiary Table 4 education by selected castes and Subsidiary Table 5 number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of Education Department. Table 4 is not of much use owing to the cancellation of Imperial Table XIV on account of the inaccuracy of the figures pertaining to castes dealt with therein.

Reference to statistics

3. The outstanding feature of the education statistics is that out of a population of 163,838, 20,643 persons have been returned as literate against 17,443 in 1911. While there was a decrease in the total population by 11,138 the increase in the number of literates by 3,200 shows the good progress the province has made in this respect, the number literate in English being 2,806 against 1,882 in 1911. The marginal figures for various provinces in India illustrate the position of Coorg.

Summary of the statistics

Province.	Number literate per mille aged 5 and over.	Number literate in English per mille aged 5 and over.
Burma	314	10
Coorg	144	20
Delhi	122	28
Bengal	104	19
Madras	98	11
Bombay	83	12
Assam	63	...
Bihar and Orissa ...	51	4
Punjab	45	7
Central Provinces...	43	5
United Provinces...	42	4
Travancore State ...	242	13
Cochin	185	18
Baroda	147	8
Mysore	84	12

If, as is reasonable, the immigrant population is deducted from the total population and only the actual resident population is considered, the figures of literacy are greatly increased. The situation would then be that out of a total population of 142,147 excluding children aged 5 years and under, the number returned as literate is 20,643 which works out at 144 per mille. If the immigrant population of 33,937 is excluded, the literate per mille of the indigenous population works out to 189. It is of course true that the figure 20,643 includes a few literate among the immigrants. But for practical purposes the difference would be negligible. If further the jungle tribes who are not likely to become literate for many years are eliminated from the calculation, the proportion of literate per mille works out to 222.

4. Provincial Table II gives talukwar figures of literacy. A comparison of the figures with those of the last census shows that errors have crept into the tabulation of talukwar figures for 1921, e.g., the number of literate males and females under 0-15 for Mercara is given as 323 and 111 against 366 and 145 which seems to be absurd as it is ascertained that the schools were not closed for the vacation on the date of census and that there can be no reason for decrease under this head in the taluk when the enormous progress in the educational activities in the country during the decade under report is taken into consideration. Next we find the most backward taluk in Coorg, viz., Nanjarajpatna, credited with 1,056 males and 259 females literate in English as compared with 163 males and 6 females in 1911. For these reasons the figures do not admit of any useful comparison.

Literacy by taluks

Literacy by religion

	Number per 10,000 of all ages who are literate.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	1,895	496	1,570	279	1,277	157
Hindus	2,146	560	1,683	288	1,306	126
Musalman	1,894	210	1,834	160	1,687	126
Christians	3,508	2,036	3,005	1,940	3,522	1,693

5. The marginal figures illustrate the progress in literacy among the main religions as compared with two previous census. Although Christians maintain their pre-eminent position since 1901 still the percentage among males is steadily going down, while it is showing an increase among females. The progress among Hindus is substantial and among females the figure is almost double the 1911 figures. Subsidiary Table 1 (a) gives details of the educational progress among Christians by race.

Literacy by age

6. A glance at Subsidiary Table 3 will show that literacy among persons aged 10 and over per 10,000 has increased nearly one and a half times since 1891 among males; the increase among females has been four times what it was in 1891. The following statement gives particulars of the varying progress visible in literacy among the school-going population and adults in the main religions during the past three decades :—

Literate in both sexes.

	10-15.						15-20.						20 and over.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All religions	1,416	652	1,096	361	1,098	243	1,881	792	1,691	466	1,578	284	13,360	2,047	12,317	1,252	9,974	675
Hindus	1,271	603	995	304	839	191	1,669	737	1,451	397	1,373	235	11,440	1,769	10,370	990	8,100	447
Musalman	96	13	65	16	81	7	146	18	155	13	136	12	1,319	61	1,316	46	1,204	43
Christians	43	30	35	36	65	42	49	31	82	51	61	36	485	208	586	207	579	180

Literacy in English

7. Subsidiary Table 2 gives details of the progress of English education under all religions. We find that for every 10,000 persons there are 267 males and 56 females literate in English against 169 and 31 in 1911 and 141 and 24 in 1901. If the figures are to be accepted as correct, the period 1911-1920 seems to be one of remarkable activity in the spread of the knowledge of English. The Muhammadans seem to have awakened to the necessity of imparting English education to their children.

Literacy among various castes and tribes

8. As regards the progress of education among the various backward classes referred to in Imperial Table IX, it is worth while noting the progress among the Adi-Dravidas. 222 males and 7 females are returned as literate against 109 and 4 in the last census. This is directly due to the special institutions started by Government for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas. Among Animists we find 130 males and 11 females returned as literate against 8 males and 1 female in 1911, which, if true, would be a remarkable achievement on the part of the community, but unfortunately the inclusion of a number of Gaudas among Animists scouts the idea of such progress among the Animists. Among the higher classes, the figure for Lingayat females is almost thrice that of the previous decade. Among Gaudas the progress is very gratifying since 2,138

males and 324 females are returned against 1,080 and 58 of 1911. Taking all factors into consideration the figures show the keen desire evinced on the part of all communities to educate their children. The Government assistance rendered in this direction is embodied in Subsidiary Table 5 which gives details of educational institutions and of pupils undergoing instruction. Ever since 1901, there is apparently a well sustained progress decade by decade in the number of children under instruction. The disappearance practically of almost all the private schools (from 35 to 5) is a sure sign of the popularity and value of instruction imparted in departmental institutions.

1.—Education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.										Number per 10,000 who are illiterate.			Number per 10,000 above 5 years of age who are literate in English.			
	All ages.			0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		Total.			Total.		
	Total.	Males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All religions	1,200	1,805	496	155	96	1,487	757	2,258	1,205	2,560	523	8,740	8,105	9,504	196	301	5
Hindu	1,413	2,146	569	163	109	1,733	833	2,506	1,394	2,901	578	8,587	7,854	9,440	208	337	65
Musalman	1,290	1,894	210	184	51	1,158	258	1,565	442	2,420	237	8,719	8,106	9,790	71	102	12
Christian	2,838	3,568	2,036	899	456	2,143	2,984	3,030	2,957	4,503	2,568	7,162	6,492	7,964	1,470	1,760	1,106

1 (a).—Education of Christians by race.

Race.	Number per 10,000.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Literates.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
European and allied races	8,096	8,096	7,931	7,816	7,816	7,816
Anglo-Indians	6,207	6,207	4,444	4,444	4,444	4,444
Indian	2,892	1,033	1,301	395	395	395
{ Roman Catholic	7,468	2,727	5,657	1,313	1,313	1,313
{ Others						

2.—English education by age, sex and religion.

Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.																
Religion.	All ages.				0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		1911.		1901.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All religions ...	171	207	50	14	13	268	128	507	103	323	54	169	31	141	24	
Hindu ...	1·2	299	47	12	11	327	141	601	102	353	34	167	15	116	4	
Musalman ...	65	95	11	...	17	60	...	171	74	106	...	44	...	31	...	
Christian ...	1,288	1,575	945	201	188	455	662	1,556	957	2,182	1,346	1,571	913	1,778	960	

3.—Progress of education since 1891.

Province.	All ages 10 and over. Literate per 10,000.						15-20. Literate per 10,000.						20 and over. Literate per 10,000.							
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coorg ...	2,378	1,936	1,502	1,769	643	357	203	162	2,258	1,670	1,620	1,205	670	367	2,586	2,167	1,725	823	305	164

4.—Education by selected castes in 1921.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.		Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total population ...	189	50	267	56
Billava ...	166	3	24	...
Brāhman ...	493	145	768	195
Dēvānga ...	251	43	222	...
Gauda ...	293	54	129	27
Holeya ...	23	1	7	...
Indian Christian ...	324	162	1,103	454
Kammāla ...	329	18	105	12
Kodaga ...	305	101	612	70
Kuruba ...	3	2	...	...
Lingāyat ...	212	22	90	68
Marāthi ...	73	11	18	...
Māppilla ...	141	11	8	...
Pale ...	31	2	...	...
Sheik ...	252	30	209	15
Vakkaliga ...	74	5	57	...
Verava ...	2	1	...	...

5.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

Class of institutions.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUBLIC.								
Secondary Schools—								
(a) Upper Secondary...	2	681	1	228	1	258	2	307
(b) Lower Secondary ...	1	139	2	218	1	272	1	160
Primary Schools—								
(a) Upper Primary ...	109	7,491	87	5,442	73	3,613	71	3,859
(b) Lower Primary ...								
Training Schools ...								
	1	36	1	22	1	13	1	12
PRIVATE.								
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards.	5	78	38	730	25	567	35	457

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

THE languages current in Coorg are described in Imperial Table X. The Subsidiary Table attached to this chapter shows the distribution of total population by language according to the linguistic survey. Reference to statistics

2. The languages peculiar to Coorg are Kodagu and Yerava. Both these languages show a decrease in the number of people speaking them as compared with the 1911 census, but they are slightly better than the figures for 1901. The decrease in the Yerava language is to be accounted for by the decrease among the Yerava population. As regards Kodagu, the fact that it is spoken by a number of other communities in Coorg such as Heggadēs, Gollas, Kembattis, etc., makes it difficult to say with any degree of certainty that it is due to the decrease among Kodagas, specially as the statistics for Coorgs as analysed are inaccurate owing to the inclusion of *Jama Vakkaligas* and others. Kodagu and Yerava languages

3. Among the languages in the Dravidian group, we notice a decrease in the number speaking Tulu, Malayālam and Tamil which is obviously due to the decrease in the number of immigrants of this class. There is, however, a slight increase in the Hindustani and Kanarese speaking people. Dravidian languages

4. The figures relating to languages foreign to India show a further fall as compared with 1911. The figure relating to Portuguese shows similar disparity as in 1911 and obviously the explanation given in 1911 must equally hold good this time also. Foreign languages

Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

Family, sub-family, branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Number of speakers.			Number per 10,000 of population of Province (1921).
				1921.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grand total.				163,838	174,976	180,607	
I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA.							
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.	Dravida group.	Tamil ... ..	...	2,062	4,291	5,189	126
		Korava ... ..	...	3	...	...	...
		Malayālam ... ..	...	10,915	13,959	14,039	686
		Yerava ... ..	...	13,886	14,916	13,175	835
		Kannarese ... ..	...	69,431	67,545	76,608	4,238
		Kurumba ..	...	3,737	4,012	4,162	228
		Kodagu or Coorgi.	...	39,681	42,784	39,148	2,422
		Tulu ... ..	...	13,145	14,226	12,994	808
Andhra language—							
	Telugu ... ..	...	1,082	2,688	2,974	66	
Total ...				163,742	164,371	168,289	...
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY. ARYAN SUB-FAMILY. INDO-ARYAN BRANCH, OUTER SUB-BRANCH.	Southern group.	Marāṭhi ... ..	...	1,081	1,741	2,242	68
		...	Kōṅkani ...	2,514	2,606	2,585	153
		...	Others ...	...	11	36	...
INNER SUB-BRANCH.	Central group.	Western Hindi ...	Hindostāni.	6,194	5,527	6,669	378
		Gujarāṭi ... ..	...	26	129	102	2
		Rajaṣṭhani ...	Lambādi ...	25	60	27	2
		...	Others ...	...	9	34	...
		Total ...		9,790	10,173	11,695	...
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.							
SEMITIC FAMILY ...	...	Arabic ... ..	...	7	6	...	...
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	Romance ...	Portuguese ...	...	37	67	111	2
	Teutonic ...	English ... ..	...	282	345	454	16
		...	Others ...	...	10	25	...
	Total ...				306	428	590
Others ... ..				...	4	33	...

Corrected as per Census Superintendent's No. 781, dated 20th April 1922.

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

STATISTICS relating to this chapter are to be found in Imperial Tables XII and XII-A. Subsidiary Table 1 attached to this chapter describes the figures in percentages. Reference to statistics

2. Clear instructions were issued to the enumerators in the matter of making entries with regard to the people afflicted in various ways. There is, however, some reason to believe that some misapprehension has operated in the case of the blind as shown below. Value of the results

3. The total number of people subject to the various afflictions concerned are 66 males and 70 females as compared with 103 males and 89 females in 1911. There is a very satisfactory decrease among the number of insanes and deaf-mutes. In the case of the blind, it is noticed that, while there is a decrease of 4 among the males, there has been an abnormal increase of 16 among females over last census figures. There seems to be very little doubt that a few cases of dim perception owing to old age have been inadvertently returned as blind. Among the lepers, we find five females. This is the first instance and these cases are in all probability imported cases.

1.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

Year.					Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Number of females afflicted with each infirmity per 100 males.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1921	10	8	13	11	47	69	3	7	67	67	121	167
1911	11	10	42	59	47	45	6	...	73	112	76	...
1901	16	20	59	56	45	63	6	4	100	78	113	50
1891	26	25	80	64	49	51	13	14	76	64	83	92

CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL Table XIII gives details relating to the caste, tribe, race or nationality of the people enumerated in Coorg. Imperial Tables XVI-A and XVI-B deal with similar details with respect to Europeans and allied races. Subsidiary Table 1 treats of variations in castes, tribes and races since 1891. Reference to statistics

2. The value of the statistics collected for this chapter has been greatly impaired by the inaccuracies that have been allowed to creep in in regard to the statistics pertaining to the most important caste in Coorg, viz., Kodagas. A perusal of the last census report shows that it was decided to distinguish between *Jama Vakkaligas* of North Coorg who used to return themselves as *Jama Kodagas* from pure Kodagas. Another distinction observed was with respect to *Amma Kodagas* and *Jama Kodagas*. The figures for Brāhmaṇs show an unnatural increase. An attempt was made to get these errors rectified by writing to the Madras Census Superintendent to cause the statistics to be re-examined. He expressed his inability to do so owing to the destruction of the records in the abstraction office and assured us that the abstraction office was not responsible for the anomalies. The extent to which the figures have become useless for purposes of comparison can be gathered from the figures quoted in the margin, relating to some of the main castes in Coorg. Value of statistics

Name of caste.	1921.	1911.
Kodaga	44,476	33,886
Amma Kodaga ..	187	517
Jama Kodaga ..	265	1,825
Brāhmaṇ	6,187	2,520

3. Of the two most important classes in Coorg, viz., Kodagas and Yeravas, the statistics for the former being useless for comparison purposes, it remains to deal with Yeravas. Here we find a decrease of 1,330 persons as compared with 1911 which may be accepted as being due to the effect of influenza and other causes. Yeravas

4. As regards other minor castes we find from the subsidiary table attached to this chapter that Lingayats show a welcome increase of 23·3 per cent over last census figures and Indian Christians a decrease of 7·1 per cent. Mappillas record an increase of 5·1 per cent. There has been an abnormal increase among Billavas and Binépattas, which might have been brought about by fusion of certain sub-castes different from those taken into account at the time of the last census. The decrease among Ayiris and Mēdas may be taken as reflecting the reduced opportunities for carpentry and the basket industry due to the general depression in the coffee industry. Other minor castes

5. Details about Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age, sex and race are embodied in Imperial Tables XVI-A and XVI-B. Sixty-two Europeans are described as non-British subjects. Europeans and Anglo-Indians

	Males.	Females.
French	1	..
Portuguese	2	7
Russian	3	..
Europeans unspecified.	25	24
Total	31	31

The details of these 62 persons as furnished by the Census Superintendent are given in the margin. It is of course impossible to determine how far it would be correct to class these under "Europeans unspecified" as non-British subjects. It is observed that there is a great decrease in the number of Anglo-Indians as compared with figures for 1911 (47 against 138). It is quite probable that many of the unspecified Europeans belong to this fraternity.

1.—Variations in castes, tribes, and races since 1819.

Caste, tribe or race.	Population (both sexes) in				Percentage variation between			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	Net variation 1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kodagu ...	44,476	39,228	36,091	32,611	+ 13·9	+ 8·7	+ 10·7	+ 36·4
2. Holeya ...	18,350	22,951	26,995	24,081	- 20·0	- 15·0	+ 12·1	- 23·8
3. Yerava ...	14,008	15,338	14,586	14,209	- 8·7	+ 5·2	+ 2·65	- 1·4
4. Gauda ...	13,263	12,994	11,928	13,323	- 33·7	+ 67·6	- 10·5	- 0·5
5. Lingāyat ...	9,318	7,558	8,702	3,539	+ 23·3	- 13·1	+ 145·9	+ 163·3
6. Māppilla ...	7,594	7,195	6,669	5,170	+ 5·1	+ 7·9	+ 29·0	+ 46·3
7. Kuruba ...	7,335	7,373	7,169	7,621	- 0·5	+ 2·8	- 5·9	- 3·8
8. Vakkaliga ...	7,751	10,576	12,389	12,421	- 26·7	- 14·6	- 0·3	- 37·6
9. Brāhman ...	5,103	2,531	1,385	2,541	+ 101·6	+ 82·7	- 45·5	+ 100·8
10. Billava ...	3,719	2,816	2,740	1,366	+ 32·1	+ 2·8	+ 100·6	+ 172·3
11. Indian Christian.	2,979	3,208	3,160	2,705	- 7·1	+ 1·5	+ 16·8	+ 10·1
12. Sheikh ...	2,924	3,752	4,403	3,373	- 22·1	- 14·8	+ 30·5	- 13·3
13. Dēvānga ...	2,422	2,933	3,215	2,361	- 17·4	- 8·8	+ 36·2	+ 2·6
14. Pāle ...	2,299	4,120	4,083	4,045	- 44·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·9	- 43·2
15. Kammāla ...	1,953	2,637	2,914	2,913	- 25·9	- 9·5	...	- 33·0
16. Marāṭhi ...	1,720	2,145	2,457	2,384	- 19·8	- 12·7	+ 3·1	- 27·9
17. Heggade ...	951	1,830	1,503	1,307	- 48·3	+ 21·8	+ 15·0	- 27·2
18. Ayiri ...	548	898	898	1,007	- 39·0	...	- 10·8	- 45·6
19. Binēpatta ...	115	90	98	101	+ 27·8	- 8·2	- 3·0	+ 13·9
20. Meda ...	98	276	584	261	- 64·5	- 52·7	+ 123·8	- 62·5
21. Malēya ...	67	130	129	195	- 48·5	+ 0·8	- 33·8	- 65·6

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

In order to ensure as precise a distinction as possible between actual workers and dependants, clear instructions were given to the enumerators to record first the principal occupation of the person enumerated in column 9 of the schedule; he was then required to ascertain whether such person had any subsidiary occupation in which case he was instructed to note it in column 10. He was told

The information collected

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers.
Principal.	Subsidiary.	
9	10	11

that column 11 was intended to show persons absolutely incapable of adding a pie to the family budget and consequently entirely depending upon the persons shown in columns 9 and 10. The headings of these columns are given in the margin. Clear instructions were also issued in regard to what constituted main and subsidiary occupations

by impressing upon them the fact that the particular occupation which brought in the greatest income was the main occupation and the other subsidiary. It is however quite possible that some carelessness has been manifested here and there, but on the whole, the figures may be taken as approximately accurate. As the classification of occupations into groups and orders was done under the supervision of the Madras Census Superintendent, the Madras system, as described in Chapter XII—Part I, of the report for the Madras Presidency for 1921 has been followed in toto.

2. The particulars obtained according to the classification scheme adopted at this census are tabulated in Imperial Tables XVII to XIX, XXI and XXII. Table XVII shows the number of persons supported by each occupation, Table XVIII Subsidiary occupation of agriculturists who are actual workers and Table XIX Subsidiary occupation of non-agriculturists. Table XX was not compiled for Coorg as in Madras. Table XXI gives details regarding occupations of selected castes, tribes or races and Table XXII deals with industrial statistics. The five subsidiary tables at the end of the chapter give an important analysis of the figures in the Imperial Tables.

Summary of statistics

3. The province is mainly agricultural. We find therefore 121,100 persons out of a total population of 163,838 living by ordinary cultivation against 120,401 out of 174,976 in 1911. Next in order come the growers of special products such as coffee, tea, rubber, etc. They total 15,194 against 22,292 in 1911. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of persons engaged in Forestry as compared with the figures for 1911 (2,127 against 1,108). This is due to the

Non cultivating land-owners.					
	Year.	Males.	Females.	Depend-ants.	Total.
Non-cultivating land-owners.	1921	413	118	466	1,027
	1911	1,072	844	1,793	3,709
		-629	-726	-1,327	-2,682
Cultivating land owners.					
	Year.	Males.	Females.	Depend-ants.	Total.
Cultivating land-owner.	1921	24,791	18,280	35,835	78,906
	1911	24,177	20,681	29,010	73,268
		+ 614	-1,801	+ 6,825	+ 5,638

re-organization of the Forest Department carried out during the decade and to the starting of a saw mill and tramway works under departmental management. A great decrease is recorded in the figures relating to rent receivers (1,027 against 3,709 in 1911). This may be due to the reversion of many of the original non-cultivating land owners to their hereditary calling after the set back in the coffee industry. This seems to be apparent from a rise in the number of cultivating land owners noticeable in the 1921 figures.—Vide statements in the margin. The difference in the female actual workers must be due to their

inadvertent inclusion among dependants. This seems to be the case because we find that while there is a decrease of 2,738 persons among farm servants and field labourers from the last census figures, there is an excess in the wet area of 2,368 acres which must necessarily require additional labour. The conclusion therefore seems to be clear that many workers have been classed as dependants.

**Subsidiary
occupation of
Agriculturists**

4. The number of agriculturists who have returned subsidiary occupations is considerably less than in 1911. It is however satisfactory to note an increase in the number of carpenters and traders among cultivating land owners, the figures being 90 and 262 against 33 and 133 in 1911.

**Special
products**

5. The main industry in Coorg is coffee. It will be noticed that the number of establishments on a considerable scale returned this Census is 198 against 94 of the last census. It is true that only estates employing 20 persons or more were taken into account at the time of the last census. But even making necessary allowance for this by deducting 50 establishments returned this time as employing below 20 persons each, the fact remains that there are still 148 establishments as compared with 94 of last census. It has been elsewhere noticed that the tendency on the part of the people in this decade is to abandon coffee cultivation owing to the disaster it inflicted on small capitalists. Statistics also show a decided decrease in the area under coffee. It is therefore clear that a mistake has been committed in classifying the estates employing 20 or more persons either in this or in the last census. Five rubber estates, one tea and one fibre garden have been brought to account during the decade. Rubber has been subject to many vicissitudes and large extents of ceara have been abandoned. Tea is in an experimental stage but promises well and agave fibre gives distinct hope of success. The other three industries mentioned are (1) Saw mill, (2) Sandalwood works and (3) Tramway works—all worked by Government. These do not call for any special comment.

6. Subsidiary Table 5 shows that the number of persons employed on the estates growing special products is 13,916 against 10,812, the excess being due to the greater number of coffee, rubber and other estates brought to account. The decrease in the total number of actual workers and dependants as compared with 1911 (14,398 against 22,062) is of course due to the lesser number of immigrant labour accounted for owing to slump in coffee and other cases mentioned elsewhere.

**Management
and distribu-
tion of labour**

7. Subsidiary Table 4 gives details regarding the general distribution of persons employed. The total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed on estates is 103 males and 4 females as compared with 47 males in 1911. In the case of Indians the figures are 373 males and 3 females against 138 males and 3 females. There are 43 skilled workmen against 363 returned in the last census. It is to be presumed that the difference is due to an error in the classification of this class of men either at this or at the last census. The number of women employed on these establishments is in the ratio of 404 per 1,000 adult men against 490 in 1911. The proportion of children per 1,000 adults (of both sexes) stands at 94 against 109 in 1911.

Ownership

8. Part III of Imperial Table XXII deals with the ownership of the factories concerned. Those owned by companies with European Directors are 27 against 47 in 1911. Those owned by individual Europeans or Anglo-Indians are 54 against 36. Hindus own 112, Musalmans 11 and Parsis 1.

**Skilled
workmen**

9. Part IV of the Imperial Table XXII gives particulars of skilled workmen. Of the 60 persons, only 6 were born in the country.

**Unskilled
workmen**

10. Part V of the table gives a classification of unskilled labourers according to caste or race and birth-place. Of 14,315 persons only 3,412 were returned as born in Coorg.

**Nature of
power em-
ployed**

11. Part VI gives details of power employed. Mechanical power is used in 36 factories against 25 in 1911. The oil power machines were double those used in 1911. There were seven steam power machines against one in 1911.

**Market
gardens**

12. Growers of market gardens show a substantial increase over the figures of 1911, doubtless due to the profitable nature of the industry.

13. Under Industries (Imperial Table XVII) there is to be noticed a decided decrease over the 1911 figures. The main reductions are to be found under group No. 39. The decrease among carpenters, turners, etc., may be due to the reduction in the number of the immigrant classes who used to undertake building works in the interior. The great decrease among basket makers has a direct bearing on the stagnation in the coffee industry which used to be supplied with an enormous number of baskets for planting seedlings and for other purposes.

Sub-class
III—Indus-
tries

14. Order 12 has reference to food industries. Under rice pounders there is a decrease of 476 persons as compared with last census. This seems to be due to the heavy rise in the market price of paddy which induced producers to sell wholesale to traders, throwing this class of people out of employment. The great reduction in the number of toddy-drawers, viz., 1,738 appears to be due to the closing of a great many shops during the decade and the steady influence of the temperance workers in inducing people not to lease out their trees for tapping.

Order 12—
Food indus-
tries

15. Order 13 represents industries of dress and toilet. The general decrease under groups 77 to 81 indicates the decided drift of the population towards economy and thrift.

Order 13—
Industries of
dress and
toilet

16. In this section there is a noticeable decrease in the number of persons engaged on roads and bridges and on mechanically driven and other vehicles. This is obviously due to the reduced expenditure on Public Works since the outbreak of the war.

Sub-class IV—
Transport

17. There is a decrease of 413 persons under this heading which may be due to the elimination of petty traders consequent on the rise of prices of commodities. No comparison of the various items is possible owing to a difference in the method followed in grouping certain items from that followed in 1911.

Sub-class V—
Trade in food
stuffs

18. Group 161 records an increase of 218 persons over last census figures. There has been an inexplicable decrease under group 164. The figure is certainly misleading in view of the fact that there are 377 villages with 365 patels in charge.

Public
administra-
tion

19. There is a decrease under group 167, and an increase under group 168. The former is due to the practical disappearance of the activities of the Basel Mission Church and the latter is due to faulty enumeration or classification. The lawyer element has considerably decreased. Medicine more than maintains its previous ground. There is substantial increase among women teachers.

Sub-class
VIII—Profes-
sion and
liberal arts

20. The decrease in the number of the inmates of jails is due to the rule requiring persons sentenced to over six months' imprisonment to be sent to Cannanore, consequent on the reduction of the status of the Mercara Jail to that of a sub-jail. The notable decrease among beggars, vagrants, etc., is satisfactory.

Sub-class
XII—Unpro-
ductive

21. Subsidiary Table 3 gives details of statistics of main occupations (a) by orders and (b) by groups as worked per ratio of 10,000 and also the variations between 1921 and 1911. Subsidiary Table 2 gives details of postal employees.

Main occu-
pation by
orders and
groups

22. Imperial Table XXI refers to occupations of selected castes, tribes, etc. This statement cannot be usefully commented upon on account of the inaccuracy of the figures relating to the chief castes in Coorg.

Occupation
of selected
castes

1.—Statistics of main occupations (a) by orders.

Orders.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Number of female actual workers to 1,000 male actual workers.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pasture and agriculture	8,468	5,180	661	1.0
(a) Ordinary cultivation ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening... ..	...	...	...	...
(c) Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...
(d) Raising of farm stock ... ..	...	...	...	...
(e) Raising of small animals ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Fishing and hunting	7	3	190	...
3. Mines ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks ... ..	...	...	...	...
5. Salt, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...
6. Textiles	20	14	200	...
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ... ..	...	...	...	...
8. Wood	74	51	247	2
9. Metals	38	27	152	...
10. Ceramics	28	19	1,047	33
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	5	3	...	...
12. Food industries	73	41	223	3
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	105	68	446	6
14. Furniture industries ... ..	...	...	...	...
15. Building industries	63	42	319	5.0
16. Construction of means of transport	5	3	...	...
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc) ... ..	...	...	...	...
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	77	49	298	3
19. Transport by air ... ..	...	...	...	...
20. Transport by water ... ..	...	...	...	...
21. Transport by road	153	118	87	1
22. Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service	13	6	...	...
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	12	7	167	...
25. Brokerage, commission and export	2	1	...	...
26. Trade in textiles	4	2	148	...
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	3	2	...	...
28. Trade in wood	4	1	...	...
29. Trade in metals	4	2	37	...
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2	1	...	...
31. Trade in chemical products	1	...	...	...
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	27	16	186	...
33. Other trade in food stuffs	113	65	546	...
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	27	18	131	...
35. Trade in furniture	12	8	96	...
36. Trade in building materials	1	1	1,429	...
37. Trade in means of transport	4	3	...	...
38. Trade in fuel	9	4	340	...
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	10	5	692	...
40. Trade of other sorts	176	121	300	2
41. Army	1	1	...	...
42. Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...
43. Air force ... ..	...	...	...	...
44. Police	29	16	...	46
45. Public Administration	71	38	5	89
46. Religion	82	60	222	32
47. Law	4	1	...	14
48. Medicine	16	6	205	4
49. Instruction	25	12	366	25
50. Letters and arts and sciences	16	6	19	4
51. Persons living principally on their income	7	3	645	...
52. Domestic service	132	92	762	...
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	57	38	278	...
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	2	2	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	16	13	479	...
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries... ..	...	...	...	...

2.—Number of persons employed in the Post Office on the 18th March 1921.

Class of persons employed.	Post Office.	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED ...	3	134
Supervising officers	1	1
Postmasters (including sub and branch offices)	1	10
Part time offices (e.g., Schoolmasters) ... ..	...	13
Clerks	1	10
Postmen ... ..	...	38
Peons and other unskilled labour ... ..	...	3
Mail runners and other road establishment ... ..	...	55
Telegraph messengers (in combined post and telegraph offices) ...	...	4

Note.—There are no telegraph offices, other than combined offices, in the Province.

3.—Statistics of main occupations (b) by groups.

Order.	Group.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Number of female actual workers to 1,000 male actual workers.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturist.	Variation in population supported between	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.			1911-1921.	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.						
1. Pasture and agriculture.	1. Income from rent of agricultural land—						
(a) Ordinary cultivation.	(a) Owned	63	34	263	...	- 72.3	+ 91.9
	(b) Leased	16	10	6	...	+ 93.9	+ 1,100
	2. Ordinary cultivators—						
	(a) As owners	4,816	2,629	737	...	+ 7.7	- 0.3
	(b) As tenants	511	308	543	...	+ 2.1	+ 1.3
	3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	12	8	100	...	+ 2,671	...
	4. Farm servants	1,174	758	732	...	- 7.8	+ 2.2
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	5. Field labourers	801	582	635	...		
(c) Forestry ..	6. Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	879	693	598	3	- 34.7	- 25.8
	7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	49	38	425	3	+ 246	+ 475
	8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	50	26	...	33	+ 257.9	+ 26.0
	9. Wood-cutters; fire-wood, catechu rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	80	78	141	2	+ 49	+ 328.1
(d) Raising of farm stock.	10. Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	19	16	167	...	- 27.1	- 16.5
	II. INDUSTRY.						
2. Wood	11. Sawyers	12	10	7	...	- 7.7	+ 46.6
	12. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	47	31	191	4		
	13. Basket makers, and other industries of woody material, including leaves; and thatchers, and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	16	11	922	...	- 70.2	+ 20.2
3. Metals	14. (a) Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron	26	17	221	...	- 8.9	+ 5.0
	(b) Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.).	11	9	15	...	+ 155.7	+ 7.7
4. Ceramics	15. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	24	17	1,218	55	- 28.1	- 14.6
5. Food industries ...	16. Butchers	16	112	285	...	- 7.7	+ 47.2
	17. Toddy drawers	26	14	...	18	- 80.0	+ 130.4
6. Industries of dress and the toilet.	18. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darning and embroiderers on linen	25	15	100	21	- 23.2	+ 3.1
	19. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.	54	39	872	...	- 22.0	- 4.9
	20. Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	17	9	97	20	- 32.0	- 11.8
7. Building industries.	21. Bricklayers and masons	46	34	370	9	+ 228.9	- 43.7
8. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	22. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	52	32	333	8	+ 3.0	- 25.5
	23. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	12	10	407	...	+ 115.6	+ 62.2
	III. TRANSPORT.						
9. Transport by road.	24. Labourers employed on roads and bridges	21	15	84	4	- 56.0	+ 36.5
	25. Labourers connected with other vehicles	98	79	80	...	- 15.6	+ 156.7
	26. Porters and messengers	24	20	133	...	+ 369.9	- 35.7
10. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	27. Post Office, telegraph and telephone services... ..	13	6	...	...	- 2.7	- 5.5

3.—Statistics of main occupations (b) by groups—concluded.

Order.	Group.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Number of female actual workers to 1,000 male actual workers.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturist.	Variation in population supported between	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.			1911-1921	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	IV. TRADE.						
11. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	28. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ..	12	7	167	...	+ 124.2	+ 82.0
12. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	29. Vendors, of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	12	9	108	...	+ 15.7	- 18.6
	30. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	15	7	300	...	+ 531.6	- 46.6
13. Other trade in food-stuffs.	31. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	18	11	483	...	- 88.2	+ 877.7
	32. Sellers of, milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	13	7	1,173	...	+ 600	- 83.0
	33. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	15	8	16	...	+ 118.3	+ 51.3
	34. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	23	12	369	...	- 45.7	- 31.2
	35. Grain and pulse dealers ...	30	23	1,190	...	- 72.4	- 26.7
14. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	36. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (bata, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	27	18	131	...	+ 4,767	- 98.1
15. Trade in furniture	37. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening etc. ...	11	7	166	...	+ 270.2	+ 38.2
16. Trade of other sorts.	37. (a) General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	105	71	417	...	+ 1,759.7	+ 1,611
	(b) Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	70	50	165	6		
	V. OTHER OCCUPATIONS.						
17. Police ...	38. Police ...	21	13	...	43	- 0.6	- 51.4
18. Public administration.	39. Service of the State * ...	57	31	...	179	+ 19.4	+ 62.9
19. Religion ...	41. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	71	56	199	42	+ 82.6	+ 30.5
20. Medicine ...	42. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	13	5	...	13	+ 15.8	+ 18.8
21. Instruction ...	43. Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	24	12	366	52	+ 11.5	+ 30
22. Domestic service.	44. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	12	88	764	...	- 1.8	+ 7.3
	45. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	11	5	404	...	- 32.3	+ 16.9
23. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	46. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	22	14	324	...	+ 35.4	+ 26.2
	47. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	23	17	426	...	- 76.4	- 45.4
24. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	48. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	16	12	464	...	- 45.0	+ 5,233.3

* Not assigned to any specific head.

(Tables based on Imperial Table XXII.)

TABLE I.

4.—*Distribution of Industries and persons employed.*

Industrial Estab- lishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	General distribution of Industries and persons employed.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes em- ployed per 1,000 adults.
			Number of persons employed.													
			Total.		Direction, super- vision, clerical.				Skilled work- men.		Unskilled labourers.					
					Europeans and Anglo- Indians.		Indians.				Adults.		Children.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. Growing of special products ...	205	Coorg.	10,415	4,258	109	4	373	3	43	...	9,219	3,745	671	506	375	80
VI. Wood indus- tries ...	2		48	3	1	...	5	...	4	...	38	3	...	...	63	...
XIV Construction of means of transport and communi- cation ...	1		152	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	133	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.

5.—*Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.*

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	All Industries.		I Growing of special products.		VI Wood Indus- tries.		XIV Construction of means of transport and communication.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Total establishments ...	157	94	155	94	1	...	1	...
(i) Directed by Government or local authorities ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
(ii) Directed by Registered companies ...	27	47	27	47	...	...	...	...
(iii) Owned by private per- sons:—								
(a) European or Anglo- Indian ...	53	36	53	36	...	...	...	...
(b) Indian ...	75	11	75	11	...	...	...	...
(c) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Number of persons employed.	14,105	10,812	13,916	10,812	37	...	152	...
(a) Direction, supervision and clerical ...	418	188	410	188	2	...	6	...
(b) Skilled workmen ...	55	363	42	363	...	...	13	...
(c) Unskilled labour ...	13,632	10,261	13,464	10,261	35	...	...	...
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men ...	397	490	404	490	94	...	133	...
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults ...	93	109	94	109	...	...	...	...

IMPERIAL TABLES.

Table I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

48

Table II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1871.

Table III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE I.

Area, houses and population.

PROVINCE.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	In towns.	In villages.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coorg	1,582	2	377	31,399	1,753	29,646	163,838	8,841	154,997	89,501	5,280	84,221	74,337	3,561	70,776

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1871.

PROVINCE.	PERSONS.						MALES.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg	163,838	174,976	180,607	173,055	178,302	168,312	89,501	97,279	100,258	95,907	100,439	94,454

PROVINCE.	FEMALES.						VARIATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).					Net variation in period 1871 to 1921. Increase (+) Decrease(-).
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Coorg	74,337	77,697	80,349	77,148	77,863	73,858	-11,138	-5,631	+7,552	-5,247	+9,990	-4,474

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

PROVINCE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITED TOWNS AND VIL- LAGES.	POPULA- TION.	UNDER 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg	379	163,838	275	74,506	84	57,956	18	22,535	1	3,166	1	5,675

NOTE.—There was no town or village with a population over 10,000: nor was there any encampment, boat, or railway population.

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population, with variation since 1871.

TOWN.	POPULATION.						VARIATION. INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).						VARIATION IN PERIOD 1871 TO 1921. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	13	14	15	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				16	17	18	19
1																		
MERCARA	5,676	6,269	6,732	7,084	8,383	8,146	-594	-493	-302	-1,349	+237		3,313	3,692	3,940	2,362	2,577	2,792
VIRAJENDRAPET	3,166	3,712	4,283	4,447	4,076	...	-645	-571	-104	-129	...		1,967	2,205	2,527	1,199	1,567	1,756

NOTE.—Both towns are municipalities, and there is no cantonment in either of them.

TABLE V.

Population by religion in towns.

TOWN.	POPULATION.						HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
TOTAL	8,841	5,280	3,561	5,652	3,392	2,260	2,306	1,465	841	842	404	436	41	19	22			
MERCARA	5,676	3,313	2,362	4,094	2,443	1,651	1,076	625	453	503	245	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIRAJENDRAPET	3,166	1,967	1,199	1,558	949	609	1,228	840	388	339	159	180	41	19	22			

TABLE VI.

Religion.

TOWN.	POPULATION.						HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			BUDDHIST.			JAIN.			ANIMISTIC.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								
COORG	163,838	89,501	74,337	126,697	68,142	58,555	13,021	8,352	4,669	9,182	1,733	1,449	14	7	7	202	105	97	30,722	11,162	9,600			

NOTE.—Of the Musalman population 695 males and 511 females were returned as Shiabs, 7 males returned no sect, and the rest were returned as Sunnis.

Table IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION,
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1871.
Table V.—POPULATION BY RELIGION IN TOWNS.
Table VI.—RELIGION.

Table VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition. —Part I.—Provincial Summary.

RELI- GIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337	83,944	50,259	33,685	62,739	34,566	28,173	17,155	4,676	12,479
	0-1 ...	4,122	1,990	2,132	4,117	1,987	2,130	4	3	1	1	...	1
	1-2 ...	2,388	1,146	1,242	2,383	1,146	1,237	5	...	5	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	4,778	2,332	2,446	4,760	2,324	2,436	16	6	10	2	2	...
	3-4 ...	4,874	2,373	2,501	4,853	2,363	2,490	20	9	11	1	1	...
	4-5 ...	4,529	2,313	2,216	4,487	2,296	2,191	33	16	17	9	1	8
	Total 0-5 ...	20,691	10,154	10,537	20,600	10,116	10,484	78	34	44	13	4	9
	5-10 ...	18,787	9,300	9,487	18,571	9,261	9,310	100	38	62	16	1	15
	10-15 ...	18,131	9,521	8,610	17,667	9,440	8,227	425	75	350	39	6	33
	15-20 ...	14,901	8,390	6,571	11,849	7,972	3,877	2,886	345	2,541	166	13	153
	20-25 ...	16,543	8,936	7,587	7,773	6,765	1,008	8,190	2,069	6,121	580	122	458
	25-30 ...	17,947	10,001	7,946	4,323	4,062	261	12,212	5,533	6,679	1,312	406	908
	30-35 ...	14,729	8,706	6,023	1,660	1,527	133	11,292	6,063	4,629	1,777	516	1,261
	35-40 ...	12,063	7,595	4,468	688	566	122	9,484	6,384	3,100	1,891	645	1,246
	40-45 ...	8,934	5,322	3,612	270	217	53	6,445	4,404	1,951	2,219	611	1,608
	45-50 ...	6,615	3,931	2,584	178	145	33	4,476	3,290	1,186	1,861	496	1,365
	50-55 ...	5,683	3,040	2,643	104	77	27	3,181	2,411	770	2,398	552	1,846
HINDU	55-60 ...	2,876	1,619	1,257	47	36	11	1,589	1,247	342	1,240	336	904
	60-65 ...	3,178	1,811	1,567	52	35	17	1,361	1,122	239	1,766	454	1,311
	65-70 ...	1,215	618	597	23	13	10	514	426	88	678	179	499
	70 and over ...	1,745	797	948	39	27	12	506	435	71	1,200	335	865
	TOTAL ...	126,697	68,142	58,555	65,790	38,809	26,981	46,958	25,657	21,301	13,949	3,676	10,273
	0-1 ...	3,171	1,518	1,653	3,168	1,516	1,652	3	2	1	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	1,815	864	951	1,813	864	949	2	...	2	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	3,669	1,775	1,894	3,656	1,770	1,886	12	4	8	1	1	...
	3-4 ...	3,743	1,819	1,924	3,733	1,814	1,919	9	4	5	1	1	...
	4-5 ...	3,471	1,782	1,689	3,447	1,773	1,674	17	8	9	7	1	6
	Total 0-5 ...	15,899	7,768	8,131	15,817	7,737	8,080	43	18	25	9	3	6
	5-10 ...	14,707	7,220	7,487	14,620	7,194	7,426	74	26	48	13	...	13
	10-15 ...	14,404	7,334	7,070	14,063	7,274	6,789	312	55	257	29	5	24
	15-20 ...	11,690	6,404	5,286	9,441	6,139	3,302	2,120	254	1,866	129	11	118
	20-25 ...	12,771	6,887	5,884	6,096	5,243	853	6,214	1,563	4,651	461	81	380
	25-30 ...	13,557	7,557	6,000	3,351	3,150	201	9,163	4,095	5,068	1,043	312	731
	30-35 ...	11,173	6,549	4,624	1,308	1,203	105	8,412	4,953	3,459	1,453	393	1,060
	35-40 ...	9,239	5,712	3,527	573	462	111	7,128	4,758	2,368	1,540	492	1,048
	40-45 ...	6,736	3,964	2,802	195	160	35	4,765	3,314	1,451	1,806	490	1,316
MUSALMAN.	45-50 ...	6,037	2,966	2,071	131	111	20	3,374	2,452	922	1,532	403	1,129
	50-55 ...	4,349	2,329	2,120	71	50	21	2,350	1,744	606	1,928	435	1,493
	55-60 ...	2,249	1,217	1,032	34	26	8	1,208	932	276	1,007	259	748
	60-65 ...	2,500	1,225	1,275	36	24	12	1,011	833	178	1,453	368	1,085
	65-70 ...	997	474	493	18	11	7	390	323	67	559	140	419
	70 and over ...	1,419	646	773	36	25	11	396	337	59	987	284	703
	TOTAL ...	13,021	8,352	4,669	6,345	4,550	1,795	5,547	3,560	1,987	1,129	242	887
	0-1 ...	199	86	113	197	85	112	1	1	...	1	...	1
	1-2 ...	153	81	72	151	81	70	2	...	2	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	286	136	150	284	134	150	1	1	...	1	1	...
	3-4 ...	280	130	150	280	130	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	289	146	143	286	145	140	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Total 0-5 ...	1,207	579	628	1,198	576	622	5	2	3	4	1	3
	5-10 ...	1,115	560	555	1,109	557	552	4	2	2	2	1	1
	10-15 ...	1,333	829	504	1,266	820	446	61	9	52	6	...	6
	15-20 ...	1,340	933	407	1,025	896	129	299	37	262	16	...	16
	20-25 ...	1,477	1,030	447	859	849	16	580	177	403	38	10	28
	25-30 ...	1,617	1,009	518	554	542	12	967	526	431	106	31	75
	30-35 ...	1,368	931	457	212	201	8	1,035	699	336	121	28	93
	35-40 ...	991	708	283	55	51	4	825	629	196	111	28	83
	40-45 ...	816	550	266	26	22	4	632	494	138	158	34	124
	45-50 ...	511	361	150	12	12	...	402	328	74	97	21	76
	50-55 ...	473	313	160	13	13	...	323	270	44	137	21	116
	55-60 ...	234	164	70	6	6	...	159	143	16	69	15	54
	60-65 ...	271	165	106	7	6	1	150	133	17	114	26	88
	65-70 ...	99	58	41	1	...	1	58	53	5	40	5	35
	70 and over ...	169	72	97	2	2	...	57	49	8	110	21	89
CHRISTIAN.	TOTAL ...	3,182	1,733	1,449	1,621	951	670	1,247	681	566	314	101	213
	0-1 ...	82	38	44	82	38	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	40	16	24	40	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	70	37	33	69	37	32	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	102	43	59	102	43	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	98	48	50	98	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	392	182	210	391	182	209	1	...	1	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	326	163	163	323	161	162	3	2	1	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	327	176	151	326	175	151	1	1	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	250	135	115	261	133	68	48	2	46	1	...	1
	20-25 ...	315	163	152	168	134	34	145	29	116	2	...	2

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition Part I.—Provincial Summary—concluded.

RELI- GIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHRISTIAN —cont.	25-30 ...	342	186	156	111	99	12	214	84	130	17	3	14
	30-35 ...	290	165	125	38	29	9	219	122	97	33	14	19
	35-40 ...	228	157	71	21	16	5	176	125	51	31	16	15
	40-45 ...	214	120	94	13	6	7	161	108	53	40	6	34
	45-50 ...	158	99	59	17	9	8	99	74	25	42	16	26
	50-55 ...	132	78	54	6	3	2	76	58	18	51	17	34
	55-60 ...	65	39	26	2	...	2	35	29	6	25	10	18
	60-65 ...	69	35	34	3	2	1	43	25	13	23	8	15
	65-70 ...	38	20	18	2	2	...	15	11	4	21	7	14
	70 and over...	36	15	21	...	...	...	11	11	...	25	4	21
	TOTAL ...	20,722	11,162	9,560	10,085	5,887	4,198	8,902	4,629	4,273	1,735	646	1,089
ANIMISTIC.	0-1 ...	660	339	321	660	339	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	379	184	195	378	184	194	1	...	1	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	749	382	367	747	381	366	2	1	1	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	737	377	360	727	373	354	10	4	6	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	684	336	328	649	328	321	15	8	7	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	3,189	1,618	1,571	3,161	1,605	1,556	28	13	15	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	2,620	1,344	1,276	2,600	1,336	1,264	19	8	11	1	...	1
	10-15 ...	2,036	1,169	867	1,984	1,158	826	48	10	38	4	1	3
	15-20 ...	1,603	848	755	1,176	799	377	407	47	369	20	2	18
	20-25 ...	1,964	871	1,093	644	540	104	1,242	300	942	78	31	47
	25-30 ...	2,311	1,152	1,159	301	266	35	1,866	826	1,040	144	60	84
	30-35 ...	1,877	1,046	831	99	88	11	1,613	881	732	165	77	88
	35-40 ...	1,588	1,008	580	38	38	2	1,344	866	478	206	108	100
	40-45 ...	1,125	678	447	36	29	7	876	568	308	213	81	132
	45-50 ...	804	502	302	18	13	5	596	433	163	190	56	134
	50-55 ...	722	415	307	14	10	4	430	328	102	278	77	201
	55-60 ...	394	197	127	5	4	1	187	143	44	132	50	82
	60-65 ...	333	186	147	6	3	3	157	131	26	170	52	118
	65-70 ...	111	66	45	2	...	2	51	39	12	58	27	31
	70 and over...	115	62	53	1	...	1	38	36	2	76	26	50
	TOTAL ...	202	105	97	95	58	37	79	36	43	28	11	17
JAIN	0-1 ...	10	9	1	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	12	4	8	11	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	7	1	6	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	33	16	17	32	15	17	1	1	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	15	12	3	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	29	12	17	26	12	14	3	...	3	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	17	9	8	5	4	1	12	5	7	...	...	...
	20-25 ...	14	5	9	6	5	1	7	...	7	1	...	1
	25-30 ...	19	6	13	6	5	1	11	1	10	2	...	2
	30-35 ...	21	15	6	3	3	...	13	8	5	5	4	1
	35-40 ...	16	10	6	1	1	...	12	6	6	3	3	...
	40-45 ...	12	9	3	...	...	...	10	9	1	2	...	2
	45-50 ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
	50-55 ...	6	4	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	2
	55-60 ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
	60-65 ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	65-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over...	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	2	...	2
	TOTAL ...	14	7	7	8	4	4	6	3	3	...	...	...
BUDDHIST.	0-1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-25 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	25-30 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	30-35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35-40 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	40-45 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	45-50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-55 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	55-60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60-65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

The following statement shows the race and sect of the Christian literates :—

Race.	Sect.	Literate.		Literate in English.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL CHRISTIANS.	608	295	273	137
European and allied races ...	.....	60	69	60	68
Anglo-Indian ... ..	.....	18	8	18	8
Indian	{ Roman Catholic	415	162	153	48
	{ Syrian ... ..	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	115	58	42	13

Table VIII.

54

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

TABLE VIII.

Education by religion and age.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337	20,643	16,959	3,684	143,195	72,542	70,653	2,806	2,389	417
	0-10 ...	39,478	19,454	20,024	495	302	193	38,983	19,152	19,831	54	27	27
	10-15 ...	18,131	9,521	8,610	2,068	1,416	652	16,063	8,105	7,958	383	253	110
	15-20 ...	14,901	8,330	6,571	2,873	1,881	792	12,228	6,449	5,779	490	422	68
	20 and over.	91,328	52,196	39,132	15,407	13,360	2,047	75,921	38,836	37,085	1,899	1,687	212
HINDU	TOTAL ...	126,697	68,142	58,555	17,902	14,624	3,278	108,795	53,518	55,277	2,309	2,034	275
	0-10 ...	30,578	14,978	15,598	413	244	169	30,163	14,734	15,429	36	18	18
	10-15 ...	14,404	7,334	7,070	1,874	1,271	603	12,530	6,063	6,467	340	240	100
	15-20 ...	11,690	6,404	5,286	2,406	1,689	737	9,284	4,735	4,549	439	385	54
	20 and over.	70,027	39,426	30,601	13,209	11,440	1,769	56,818	27,986	28,832	1,494	1,391	103
MUSLIMAN.	TOTAL ...	13,021	8,352	4,669	1,680	1,582	98	11,341	6,770	4,571	84	79	5
	0-10 ...	2,322	1,139	1,183	27	21	6	2,295	1,118	1,177	2	...	2
	10-15 ...	1,333	829	504	109	96	13	1,224	733	491	5	5	...
	15-20 ...	1,340	933	407	164	148	16	1,176	787	389	19	16	3
	20 and over.	8,028	5,451	2,575	1,380	1,319	61	6,646	4,132	2,514	58	58	...
CHRISTIAN.	TOTAL ...	3,182	1,733	1,449	903	608	295	2,279	1,125	1,154	410	273	137
	0-10 ...	718	345	373	48	31	17	670	314	356	16	9	7
	10-15 ...	327	176	151	79	43	36	248	133	115	18	8	10
	15-20 ...	250	135	115	83	49	34	167	86	81	32	21	11
	20 and over.	1,887	1,077	810	693	485	208	1,194	592	602	344	235	109
ANIMISTIC.	TOTAL ...	20,722	11,162	9,560	141	130	11	20,581	11,032	9,549	3	3	...
	0-10 ...	5,809	2,962	2,847	5	4	1	5,804	2,958	2,846	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	2,036	1,169	867	6	6	...	2,030	1,163	867	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	1,603	848	755	18	15	3	1,585	833	752	...	...	...
	20 and over.	11,274	6,183	5,091	112	105	7	11,162	6,078	5,084	3	3	...
JAIN	TOTAL ...	202	105	97	13	11	2	189	94	95	...	...	...
	0-10 ...	48	28	20	2	2	...	46	26	20	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	29	12	17	...	...	...	29	12	17	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	17	9	8	1	1	...	16	8	8	...	...	...
	20 and over.	108	56	52	10	8	2	98	48	50	...	...	...
BUDDHIST.	TOTAL ...	14	7	7	4	4	...	10	3	7	...	...	...
	0-10 ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 and over.	6	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

Education by caste, tribe or race.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.			FEMALES.			CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.	Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.		Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.	Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL ...	89,501	16,959	2,389	74,337	3,684	417	Kshatriya ...	27	15	3	28	7	1
Agasa ...	698	19	...	559	...	...	Kudiya ...	205	4	...	209	...	...
Aiyambokkolu ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	Kumbara ...	142	14	...	378	...	...
Ambalavāsi ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	Koravan ...	22	...	...	17	1	1
Anglo-Indian ...	29	18	18	18	8	8	Kuruba ...	4,032	13	...	3,303	7	...
Ayiri ...	265	24	...	283	...	...	Lambādi ...	27	2	...	...	...	...
Baliya ...	25	16	...	9	...	...	Lingāyat ...	4,899	1,039	44	4,419	99	30
Bannija ...	641	49	4	365	15	...	Mādiga ...	77	2	...	70	...	...
Baniya ...	22	12	...	12	...	...	Malayāli ...	111	8	...	2	...	...
Bant ...	469	105	16	320	14	2	Malōya ...	36	26	...	31	...	...
Bedaru ...	7	2	...	17	1	...	Maleyava ...	3	1	...	20	...	...
Betha ...	44	3	...	71	...	...	Marāthā ...	1,101	80	2	609	7	...
Bhundāri ...	7	3	...	30	...	...	Mārta ...	245	22	...	...	...	...
Billava ...	2,079	345	5	1,640	5	...	Muc'chi ...	9	2	...	17	...	...
Binepatta ...	74	...	...	41	1	...	Musalman*	8,352	1,582	79	4,669	98	5
Bōya ...	193	24	11	201	...	...	Nāyar ...	849	305	17	197	21	...
Brāhman ...	3,007	1,483	231	3,180	460	62	Odde ...	57	2	...	26	...	...
Buddhist ...	7	4	...	7	...	...	Pale ...	1,415	44	...	854	2	...
Chāliyan ...	17	3	...	...	...	...	Pandāram ...	13	1	...	...	...	...
Chaptēgāra ...	104	7	...	20	4	2	Paniyan ...	18	3	...	11	...	...
Cheruman ...	171	1	...	160	1	...	Rājpot ...	56	26	7	45	2	...
Chetti ...	5	4	...	4	...	...	Rangāri ...	48	22	1	57	...	...
Dēvānga ...	1,306	328	20	1,116	48	...	Sātāni ...	39	7	3	8	1	...
European ...	69	60	60	87	69	68	Sonagāra ...	16	1	...	18	1	...
Gāniga ...	247	35	...	144	...	...	Stānika ...	26	5	...	22	1	...
Gauda ...	7,299	2,138	94	5,964	324	16	Telaga ...	139	26	...	110	...	...
Gauli ...	87	5	...	71	2	...	Tiyan ...	724	163	30	336	5	1
Golla ...	189	25	1	236	1	...	Vaiyaya ...	24	23	9	41	1	...
Heggade ...	464	58	4	487	6	...	Vakkaliga ...	4,662	299	24	3,089	16	...
Holeyā ...	9,463	222	7	8,887	7	...	Veliāla ...	560	92	45	297	23	4
Indian Christian.	1,635	530	195	1,344	218*	61	Yerava ...	7,312	13	...	6,696	8	...
Irnla ...	33	1	...	37	...	...	Unspecified Hindus	7	2	...	10	1	...
Jain ...	105	11	...	97	2	...	Musalman	8,352	1,582	79	4,669	98	5
Jangam ...	68	25	6	62	...	...	Arab ...	9	7	...	...	...	...
Jōgi ...	16	2	...	46	1	...	Bhatkalli ...	44	15	...	1	...	...
Kammālan ...	1,141	375	12	812	15	1	Labhai ...	182	71	1	112	...	...
Kaniyan ...	65	30	4	24	...	...	Māppilla ...	5,153	725	4	2,411	27	...
Kāpu ...	11	1	...	4	...	...	Moghal ...	39	7	...	65	2	...
Kelasi ...	233	20	1	258	5	2	Navāyat ...	119	68	6	10	...	...
Kodaga ...	23,006	7,026	1,407	21,470	2,164	150	Pathān ...	641	153	19	307	18	...
Kolayān ...	122	24	...	46	2	...	Sheik ...	1,578	397	33	1,346	41	2
Kōmati ...	61	32	9	75	10	3	Saiyād ...	563	124	15	397	10	3
Kongau ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	Unspecified	24	15	1	20	...	...
Konkani ...	66	17	6	37	...	...					
Koraga ...	82	5	4	45	...	...					
Kotegara ...	34	4	...	12	...	...					

* Particulars of Musalman tribes are given at the end.

NOTE.—Corrected as per errata slip from the Census Superintendent (No. 578, dated 21st March 1922).

Table X.
LANGUAGE.

TABLE X.

Language.

Language.								Persons.	Males.	Females.
1								2	3	4
TOTAL ...								163,838	89,501	74,337
A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA ...								163,532	89,320	74,212
(i) Vernaculars of the Province ...								53,367	28,496	24,871
Kodagu or Coorgi ...								39,681	21,341	18,340
Yerava ...								13,686	7,155	6,531
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Province ...								110,165	60,824	49,341
Gujarati ...								26	16	10
Hindustani ...								6,194	4,021	2,173
Kanarese ...								69,431	35,460	33,971
Konkani ...								2,514	1,536	978
Korava ...								3	3	...
Kurumba ...								3,737	2,090	1,647
Lambadi ...								25	25	.....
Malayalam ...								10,915	7,646	3,269
Marathi ...								1,031	508	523
Tamil ...								2,062	995	1,067
Telugu ...								1,082	459	623
Tulu ...								13,145	8,066	5,080
B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.								7	7	.....
Arabic ...								7	7	.....
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES ...								299	174	125
English ...								262	152	110
Portuguese ...								37	22	15

Corrected as per Census Superintendent's No. 781, dated 20th April 1922.

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

Province, State or country where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337
A-I.—Born within the Province (Coorg) ...	129,901	66,231	63,670
A-II.—Born in Provinces and States beyond the Province ...	33,838	23,214	10,624
(a) Adjacent Provinces and States ...	33,110	22,644	10,466
(i) BRITISH TERRITORY (MADRAS) ...	22,509	16,711	5,798
(ii) STATES ...	10,601	5,933	4,668
Madrass States (including) Cochin and Travancore ...	47	38	11
Cochin ...	27	19	8
Travancore ...	20	17	3
Mysore ...	10,554	5,897	4,657
(b) Other Provinces and States ...	704	556	148
(i) BRITISH TERRITORY ...	641	508	133
Bengal ...	5	5	...
Bombay ...	618	469	129
Burma ...	1	...	1
Central Provinces and Berar ...	8	8	2
Panjab ...	1	1	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	8	7	1
(ii) STATES ...	63	48	15
Bombay States ...	34	29	5
Hyderabad ...	28	18	10
Bengal States ...	1	1	...
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements ...	24	14	10
B.—Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Ceylon) ...	7	3	4
C.—Born in countries in Europe ...	83	51	32
England and Wales ...	62	38	24
Scotland ...	9	9	...
Ireland ...	2	1	1
France ...	7	2	5
Portugal ...	1	...	1
Europe (unspecified) ...	2	1	1
D.—Born in countries in Africa (South Africa) ...	2	1	1
E.—Born in countries in America ...	3	...	3
Canada ...	2	...	2
United States of America ...	1	...	1
F.—Born in countries in Australasia ...	4	1	3
Australia ...	1	...	1
New Zealand ...	3	1	2

Corrected as per Census Superintendent's No. 810, dated 24th April 1922.

Table XII.
INFIRMITIES. BY AGE.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities by age.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTE.			BLIND.			LEPER.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL ...	136	66	70		15	9	20	12	8	93	42	51	8	3	5
0-1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3-4 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4-5 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL 0-5 ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1
5-10 ...	14	3	11	...	1	...	3	...	3	7	2	5	3	1	2
10-15 ...	19	9	10	...	3	1	4	3	1	12	5	7	...	...	...
15-20 ...	6	5	1	...	1	1	3	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
20-25 ...	9	8	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	6	5	1	...	...	...
25-30 ...	7	5	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
30-35 ...	11	5	6	...	4	4	2	1	1	4	...	4	1	...	1
35-40 ...	7	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	4	1	1	...	1
40-45 ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	1	1	...
45-50 ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...
50-55 ...	10	2	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	8	1	7	...	...	...
55-60 ...	8	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	4	2	...	...	...
60-65 ...	9	2	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	7	2	5	...	...	...
65-70 ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
70 and over ...	16	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	10	...	...	...

TABLE XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED
CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

Infirmitities by castes, tribes or races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337	15	9	6	20	12	8	93	42	51	8	3	5
Hindu.															
1. Agasa ...	1,257	608	559	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
2. Bant ...	789	469	320	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Billava ...	3,719	2,079	1,640	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	1	4	2	1	1
4. Bôya ...	394	193	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5. Brâhman ...	6,187	3,007	3,180	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6. Gauda ...	13,283	7,229	5,964	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	5	...	...	...
7. Hoggade ...	951	464	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8. Holeya ...	18,350	9,463	3,887	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...
9. Kammâlan ...	1,953	1,141	812	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10. Kodaga ...	44,476	23,006	21,470	2	2	...	8	3	5	13	5	8	5	1	4
11. Kolayân ...	168	122	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12. Kumbara ...	520	142	378	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
13. Kuruba ...	7,335	4,032	3,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...
14. Lingâyat ...	9,318	4,599	4,419	1	...	1	2	2	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
15. Mâdiga ...	147	77	70	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Marâthâ ...	1,710	1,101	609	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
17. Telaga ...	249	139	110	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Uppara ...	153	90	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
19. Vakkaliga ...	7,751	4,662	3,089	1	1	...	1	1	...	8	3	5	...	...	...
20. Yerava ...	14,008	7,312	6,696	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	12	7	1	1	...
Musalman.															
21. Labbai ...	294	182	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
22. Nâppîla ...	7,564	5,153	2,411	2	...	2	2	2	...	6	2	4	...	...	...
23. Pathân ...	948	641	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
24. Sheik ...	2,924	1,578	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Christian.															
25. Indian Christian ...	2,979	1,635	1,344	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XIII.

I.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR
NATIONALITY.

TABLE XIII.

Part I.—Caste, tribe, race or nationality.

H = Hindu ; A = Animistic.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Total ...	89,501	74,337	B—cont.			G—cont.		
A			Böya ...	193	201	Ganiga—cont.		
Agasa ...	698	559	Kanarese ...	175	201	Tamil ...	2	5
Kanarese ...	575	472	Konkani ...	10	...	Telugu ...	2	...
Kodagu ...	66	79	Tamil ...	3	...	Konkani ...	1	...
Tamil ...	37	5	Kodagu ...	2	...	Gauda ...	6,445	5,656
Tulu ...	13	...	Telugu ...	2	...	Kanarese ...	5,823	5,300
Malayālam ...	6	3	Tulu ...	1	...	Tulu ...	525	308
Telugu ...	1	...	Brāhman ...	3,007	3,180	Kodagu ...	86	31
Aiyambokkula—			Kanarese ...	2,475	2,628	Malayālam ...	5	7
Tulu ...	1	...	Tulu ...	340	402	Tamil ...	4	9
Ambalavāsi—			Konkani ...	72	61	Konkani ...	1	...
Malayālam ...	7	...	Tamil ...	45	62	Kuruba ...	...	1
Anglo-Indian ...	29	18	Telugu ...	16	11	Marāthi ...	1	...
Arasu—			Marāthi ...	12	12	A ...	854	308
Kanarese ...	8	...	Malayālam ...	19	...	Kanarese ...	670	157
Ayiri ...	265	283	Kodagu ...	27	4	Tulu ...	144	126
Kodagu ...	252	180	Hindōstāni ...	1	...	Are Kannada ...	22	25
Kanarese ...	1	103	Buddhist ...	7	7	Kodagu ...	15	...
Malayālam ...	12	...	Budubudukala—			Malayālam ...	2	...
			Marāthi ...	...	8	Tamil ...	1	...
B			C			Gauli ...	87	71
Baliya ...	25	9	Chāliyan ...	17	...	Telugu ...	87	69
Kanarese ...	14	3	Malayālam ...	14	...	Malayālam ...	...	2
Telugu ...	6	6	Kanarese ...	2	...	Golla ...	189	236
Kodagu ...	5	...	Kodagu ...	1	...	Kodagu ...	173	184
Banajiga ...	641	365	Chaptagāra ...	104	20	Kanarese ...	14	52
Kanarese ...	493	143	Kanarese ...	82	11	Malayālam ...	1	...
Telugu ...	106	193	Konkani ...	19	6	Tulu ...	1	...
Tulu ...	30	12	Tulu ...	3	3	H		
Kodagu ...	4	8	Chārōdi ...	9	3	Halēpaik ...	30	21
Tamil ...	5	9	Malayālam ...	6	...	Kanarese ...	20	21
Konkani ...	3	...	Kanarese ...	...	3	Heggade ...	464	487
Baniya ...	22	12	Tulu ...	3	...	Kanarese ...	224	272
Malayālam ...	11	12	Cheruman ...	171	150	Kodagu ...	228	215
Telugu ...	8	...	Malayālam ...	163	142	Tulu ...	12	...
Kanarese ...	1	...	Tulu ...	7	4	Holey H. ...	9,428	8,862
Tulu ...	1	...	Tamil ...	...	3	Kanarese ...	6,511	6,717
Hindōstāni ...	1	...	Kanarese ...	1	1	Tulu ...	2,332	1,776
Bant ...	469	320	Chetti ...	5	4	Kodagu ...	461	211
Tulu ...	413	208	Malayālam ...	4	2	Telugu ...	85	88
Kanarese ...	30	28	Tulu ...	...	2	Tamil ...	16	44
Malayālam ...	17	10	Kanarese ...	1	...	Malayālam ...	23	19
Konkani ...	5	...	Dāsari—			Marāthi ...	...	6
Tamil ...	1	4	Kanarese ...	11	7	Konkani ...	...	1
Kodagu ...	2	...	Dēvadiga ...	28	19	A.—Kanarese ...	35	25
Hindōstāni ...	1	...	Tulu ...	19	19	I		
Bēdaru ...	7	17	Malayālam ...	8	...	Idiga ...	39	18
Kanarese ...	5	13	Kodagu ...	1	...	Kanarese ...	56	13
Malayālam ...	2	1	Dēvānga ...	1,306	1,116	Tulu ...	...	5
Telugu ...	...	3	Kanarese ...	1,243	1,112	Malayālam ...	3	...
Bestha ...	44	71	Tulu ...	38	...	Indian—		
Kanarese ...	41	64	Malayālam ...	10	...	Christian ...	1,635	1,344
Marāthi ...	...	7	Tamil ...	5	4	Irula—		
Tulu ...	3	...	Kodagu ...	6	...	Tamil ...	33	37
Bhandāri ...	7	30	Konkani ...	2	...	J		
Tamil ...	3	17	Telugu ...	2	...	Jain ...	105	97
Tulu ...	3	12	E			Jangam—		
Kanarese ...	1	1	European and allied			Kanarese ...	68	62
Billava ...	2,079	1,640	raees* ...	89	87	Jōgi ...	16	46
Tulu ...	1,739	955	G			Kanarese ...	5	28
Kanarese ...	215	667	Ganiga ...	247	144	Tulu ...	11	17
Kodagu ...	72	1	Kanarese ...	98	93	Kodagu ...	...	1
Malayālam ...	51	14	Tulu ...	87	30			
Tamil ...	2	3	Malayālam ...	29	4			
Binepatta ...	74	41	Kodagu ...	18	13			
Kodagu ...	66	31						
Kanarese ...	8	10						

* Particulars of European races are given at the end.

TABLE XIII.

Part I.—Caste, tribe, race or nationality—continued.

H = Hindu; A = Animistic.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
K			K—cont.			M—cont.		
Kammalan	1,141	812	Kshatriya	27	28	Malaya	36	31
Kanarese	737	596	Kanarese	11	7	Kodagu	23	31
Malayalam	227	22	Hindostani	9	7	Malayalam	13	...
Tulu	65	100	Kodagu	2	10	Malayava—		
Tamil	59	64	Marathi	4	2	Kanarese	3	20
Kodagu	33	12	Gujarati	1	2	Maratha	1,101	609
Telugu	6	14	Tulu	8	...	Marathi	402	392
Konkani	14	4	Kotari	8	...	Malayalam	407	33
Kaniya	65	24	Malayalam	8	...	Tulu	186	60
Malayalam	36	10	Kudiya	205	209	Kanarese	85	76
Kanarese	22	...	Kodagu	107	67	Kodagu	6	32
Kodagu	7	13	Kodiya	68	86	Hindostani	11	9
Konkani ... ..	...	1	Kanarese	4	50	Telugu ... ..	...	6
Kapala	37	49	Malayalam	26	6	Konkani	3	...
Kodagu	37	49	Kudubi ... ..	...	5	Tamil	1	...
Kapu	11	4	Malayalam ... ..	...	4	Marta	245	...
Tulu	8	...	Kanarese ... ..	...	1	Malayalam	242	...
Tamil	1	3	Kumbara	142	378	Tulu	3	...
Telugu	2	1	Kanarese	98	339	Medara—		
Katike	1	...	Tulu	41	39	Kanarese	96	87
Tulu	1	...	Kodagu	2	...	Meda	41	57
Kelasi	233	258	Konkani	1	...	Kodagu	37	40
Kanarese	215	220	Kuravan	22	17	Kanarese	1	11
Tulu	10	18	Tamil	10	12	Telugu	3	...
Telugu	5	18	Malayalam	4	5	Moger	14	...
Malayalam	2	...	Tulu	5	...	Malayalam	13	...
Kodagu	1	1	Korava	3	...	Kodagu	1	...
Tamil ... ..	...	1	Kuruba H.	894	605	Molli	42	8
Kodaga	23,006	21,470	Kanarese	824	465	Tulu	29	3
Kodaga	19,356	16,811	Kuruba	54	132	Kanarese	13	5
Kanarese	2,793	4,561	Tulu	10	1	Muc'chi—		
Hindostani	409	...	Malayalam	1	3	Telugu	9	17
Konkani	196	2	Kodagu	2	2	Mukkuvan—		
Kodagu	248	75	Yerava ... ..	...	2	Malayalam	4	...
Malayalam	1	19	Telugu	3	...	Musalman*	8,352	4,609
Tamil	1	1	A.	3,138	2,608	N		
Telugu	1	...	Kuruba	1,999	1,483	Nayar	849	197
Yerava ... ..	...	1	Kanarese	1,134	1,202	Malayalam	738	123
Kudiya	1	...	Kodagu	5	9	Kodagu	19	48
Kolayan	122	46	Malayalam ... ..	...	4	Kanarese	27	19
Malayalam	86	16	L			Tulu	26	5
Kodagu	31	26	Lambadi	27	...	Marathi	28	...
Tulu	5	4	Lambadi	25	...	Konkani	12	...
Komati	61	75	Kanarese	2	...	Telugu	1	1
Telugu	41	68	Lingayat	4,899	4,419	Tamil ... ..	...	1
Kodagu	9	3	Kanarese	4,739	4,389	Nalkeyava—		
Kanarese	7	4	Tulu	88	16	Tulu	9	...
Tulu	4	...	Malayalam	57	1	O		
Kongan	2	1	Kodagu	11	1	Odde	57	26
Malayalam	2	...	Marathi ... ..	...	6	Telugu	14	18
Tamil ... ..	...	1	Telugu	2	4	Tulu	32	...
Konkani	66	37	Hindostani	2	2	Kanarese	8	4
Konkani	45	33	M			Malayalam	2	4
Marathi	15	3	Madiga	77	70	Kodagu	1	...
Kanarese	4	...	Kanarese	75	64	P		
Tulu	1	...	Tamil ... ..	...	5	Pale	1,415	884
Kodagu	1	...	Telugu ... ..	...	1	Tulu	1,327	822
Malayalam ... ..	...	1	Tulu	1	...	Kanarese	67	54
Koraga	82	45	Kodagu	1	...	Malayalam	15	8
Kanarese	75	30	Mala—			Hindostani	3	...
Tamil ... ..	...	10	Telugu	4	3	Kodagu	2	...
Telugu	2	5	Malava—			Tamil	1	...
Tulu	5	...	Tulu	2	...	Pandaram—		
Kotegara	34	12	Malayali	111	2	Tamil	13	...
Kanarese	21	10	Malayalam	73	1			
Tulu	9	2	Kanarese	33	...			
Konkani	3	...	Tulu	5	1			
Malayalam	1	...						

* Particulars of Musalman tribes are given at the end.

Table XIII.

I.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR
NATIONALITY.

62

TABLE XIII.

Part I.—Caste, tribe, race or nationality—concluded.

H = Hindu; A = Animistic.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
P—cont.			S—cont.			V—cont.		
Paniyan	18	11	Solaga	28	14	Vasya	24	41
Kodagu	16	11	Kanarese	26	14	Telugu	23	41
Kanarese	2	...	Tulu	2	...	Kanarese	1	...
Paravan—			Sonagara	16	18	Vakkaliga	4,662	3,089
Kanarese	1	...	Kanarese	5	10	Kanarese	4,512	2,997
Paraiyan—			Konkani	7	1	Tulu	110	45
Tamil	31	36	Tulu	4	1	Kodagu	33	37
R			Stanika	26	22	Marathi	5	10
Rajpuri—			Tulu	10	19	Malayalam	1	...
Marathi	10	17	Kanarese	14	2	Telugu	1	...
Rajput	56	45	Malayalam	2	...	Vaniyan—		
Hindustani	32	42	Yerava ... ..	...	1	Malayalam	4	1
Tulu	10	...	T			Vellala	560	297
Kanarese	6	...	Telaga	139	110	Kanarese	341	4
Nugari	3	2	Tamil	114	88	Tamil	188	265
Malayalam	4	...	Telugu	19	19	Telugu	17	20
Marathi	1	1	Tulu	3	3	Malayalam	9	2
Rangari	48	57	Kanarese	3	...	Tulu	3	4
Marathi	32	55	Tiyan	724	336	Kodagu	2	2
Kanarese	11	...	Malayalam	658	245	Yerava	177	167
Hindustani	3	2	Kanarese	23	67	Yerava	133	126
Tulu	2	...	Tulu	27	4	Kanarese	31	2
Razu—			Kodagu	7	11	Malayalam	3	11
Telugu ... ..	...	2	Tamil	9	9	Tulu	10	...
S			Toreya—			Tamil ... ..	...	4
Sale	7	2	Kanarese	6	2	Kodagu ... ..	...	24
Tulu	4	...	U			A.	7,135	6,529
Kanarese	3	...	Uppara	90	63	Yerava	7,022	6,401
Kodagu ... ..	...	2	Kanarese	80	54	Kanarese	64	55
Samagara ... ..	...	7	Tulu	10	5	Kodagu	7	64
Konkani ... ..	...	5	Marathi ... ..	...	2	Malayalam	37	3
Marathi ... ..	...	2	Tamil ... ..	...	2	Tulu	4	3
Satani	39	8	V			Kuruba ... ..	...	2
Telugu	24	1	Vadugan—			Tamil	1	...
Kanarese	11	6	Malayalam	2	...	Telugu ... ..	...	1
Tulu	3	...				Unspecified Hindus ...	7	10
Tamil	1	1						
MUSALMAN TRIBES.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES					
Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Races.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	1	2	3			
TOTAL	8,352	4,669	TOTAL	69	87			
Arab	9	...	English	34	54			
Bhatkali	44	1	French	1	...			
Labhai	182	112	Irish	1	...			
Mappilla	5,153	2,411	Portuguese	2	7			
Moghal	39	65	Russian	3	...			
Navayat	119	10	Scotch	3	2			
Pathan	841	307	European unspecified ...	25	24			
Sheik	1,578	1,341						
Saiyad	563	397						
Unspecified	24	20						

TABLE XV.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
CHRISTIAN POPULATION
BY SECT AND RACE.

Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race.

Denomination.	Population returned.			Distribution by race.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Denominations ...	3,182	1,733	1,449	69	87	29	18	1,635	1,344
Anglican Communion.	131	67	64	50	54	12	7	5	3
Baptist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congregationalist ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lutheran	46	30	16	...	1	...	...	30	15
Methodist	191	113	78	...	...	...	...	113	78
Presbyterian ...	8	4	4	3	4	1	...	...	...
Protestant (sect not specified) ...	21	12	9	8	7	...	1	4	1
Roman Catholic ...	2,778	1,502	1,276	8	21	13	10	1,481	1,245
South Indian United Church	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sect not returned ...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...

Table XVI-A.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES BY AGE.
Table XVI-B.—ANGLO-INDIANS BY AGE.

TABLE XVI-A.

European and allied races by age.

RACE.	All ages.			0-10.		10-16.		16-18.		18-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Europeans	156	69	87	10	15	4	5	4	6	14	16	12	14	7	14	18	17
British subjects	94	38	56	6	11	...	...	...	...	8	13	9	12	5	12	10	8
Others	62	31	31	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	3	3	2	2	2	8	9

TABLE XVI-B.

Anglo-Indians by age.

RACE.	All ages.			0-1		1-5.		5-10.		10-15.		16-18.		18-20.		15-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60 and over.	
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Anglo-Indians.	47	29	18	2	1	3	2	2	3	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	6	7	4	5	1	1	1	2	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation.

Note.—Groups with no figures against them are omitted.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	163,838	63,742	37,303	266	12	62,793
	Class A.—Production of raw materials ...	138,843	51,140	33,784	42	11	53,919
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH ...	138,843	51,140	33,784	42	11	53,919
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture ...	138,734	51,098	33,776	42	11	53,860
	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	121,100	41,779	29,141	...	...	50,180
1	Income from rent of agricultural land—						
	(a) Owned ...	1,027	443	118	...	...	466
	(b) Leased ...	256	156	1	...	...	99
2	Ordinary cultivation—						
	(a) As owners ...	78,906	24,791	18,280	...	...	35,835
	(b) As tenants ...	8,364	3,271	1,777	...	...	3,316
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.—	194	120	12	...	...	62
4	Farm servants ...	19,231	7,165	5,247	...	...	6,819
5	Field labourers ...	13,122	5,833	3,706	...	...	3,583
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening ...	15,194	7,547	4,436	28	9	3,211
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	14,398	7,107	4,249	26	9	3,042
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	796	440	187	2	...	169
	(c) Forestry ...	2,127	1,544	159	14	2	424
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	816	420	...	14	...	396
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	1,311	1,124	159	...	2	28
10	Lac collectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Raising of farm stock ...	313	228	40	...	...	45
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	4	...	2	...	...	2
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	3	1	...	...	...	2
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat herds, etc. ...	306	227	38	...	...	41
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ...	109	42	8	...	...	59
17	Fishing ...	76	34	8	...	...	34
18	Hunting ...	33	8	...	...	...	25
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	17,469	9,024	2,392	43	1	6,053
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ...	8,047	3,937	1,233	38	...	2,877
	Order 6.—Textiles ...	324	190	38	...	...	96
27(a)	Cotton sizing ...	39	16	6	...	...	17
(b)	Cotton weaving ...	30	21	1	...	...	8
29	Coconut fibre or (coir) rope makers ...	20	12	...	...	...	8
30(a)	Other workers in coconut or coir ...	3	...	2	...	...	1
31(b)	Wool spinning ...	7	6	1	...	...	...
32	Weaving of woollen blankets... ..	35	26	5	...	...	4
34	Silk spinners ...	6	3	...	...	...	3
37(a)	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn ...	2	1	1	...	...	1
38(c)	Spinners unspecified ...	135	75	14	...	...	46
(d)	Weavers unspecified ...	46	30	8	...	...	8
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from animal kingdom ...	54	5	...	...	...	49
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	54	5	...	...	...	49

Table XVII.

66

OCCUPATION.

TABLE XVII.

Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.						
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—cont.						
	Order 8.—Wood	1,218	668	165	2	...	385
43	Sawyers	194	154	1	...	...	39
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	768	424	81	2	...	263
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves; and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds, or similar materials	256	90	83	...	...	83
	Order 9.—Metals	621	376	57	...	...	188
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ...	420	222	49	...	...	149
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	22	16	6	...	...	...
50(b)	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.) ...	179	139	2	...	...	39
	Order 10.—Ceramics	451	149	156	15	...	146
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	399	124	151	15	...	124
56	Brick and tile makers	52	25	5	...	...	22
	Order 11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	81	44	...	...	...	37
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	25	14	...	...	...	11
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	56	30	...	...	...	26
	Order 12.—Food industries	1,193	547	122	4	...	524
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	109	41	33	...	...	35
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	139	35	35	...	...	69
68	Butchers	265	144	41	...	...	80
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	3	2	...	...	...	1
72	Sweet meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	145	56	2	...	...	87
73	Brewers and distillers	1	1	...	...	...	...
74	Toddy drawers	432	227	...	4	...	205
75(a)	Manufacturers of tobacco	99	41	11	...	...	47
	Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet	1,720	769	343	8	...	608
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, drawers and embroiderers on linen	411	221	22	5	...	168
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	138	69	7	...	...	62
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	892	345	301	...	...	246
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	279	134	13	3	...	132
	Order 14.—Furniture industries	2	2	...	...	...	...
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Order 15.—Building industries	1,039	523	167	5	...	349
85	Lime burners, cement workers	68	28	9	...	...	31
87	Stone cutters and dressers	80	21	6	...	...	33
88	Bricklayers and masons	750	411	152	5	...	187
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	181	63	...	...	...	98
	Order 16.—Construction of means of transport	78	43	...	...	...	35
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles and cycles	4	2	...	...	...	2
91	Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheel weights	74	41	...	...	...	33

TABLE XVII.

Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.						
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—cont.						
	<i>Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries</i>	1,266	621	185	4	...	460
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	12	7	...	...	...	6
95	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	22	11	...	...	...	11
96	Makers of musical instruments	18	5	...	...	...	8
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments.	60	27	...	...	...	32
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, guilders, etc.	851	396	132	4	...	328
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries lingams and sacred threads	3	3	...	...	...	...
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	72	38	2	...	...	32
101	Others including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	89	21	5	...	...	18
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	194	113	46	...	...	35
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT	2,724	1,876	154	1	...	694
	<i>Order 20.—Transport by water</i>	8	5	...	...	...	3
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	8	5	...	...	...	3
	<i>Order 21.—Transport by road</i>	2,499	1,778	154	1	...	567
111	Persons other than labourers on the construction and maintenance of roads, and bridges	23	19	...	...	...	4
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	344	226	19	1	...	99
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	129	47	1	...	...	81
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	1,513	1,200	96	...	...	217
117	Porters and messengers	390	286	38	...	...	66
	<i>Order 23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services</i>	217	93	...	...	...	124
120	Post office, telegraph and Telephone services	217	93	...	...	...	124
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE.						
	<i>Total Order 24.—Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance</i>	6,698	3,211	1,005	4	1	2,482
121	Bank managers, money-lenders exchange and insurance Agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	204	96	16	...	...	92
	<i>Total Order 25.—Brokerage commission and export.</i>						
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	33	17	...	...	...	16
	<i>Total Order 26.—Trade in textiles.</i>						
123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles and articles made from these	68	27	4	...	...	37
	<i>Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs.</i>						
124	Trade in skins, leather furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these	60	32	...	...	...	23

TABLE XVII.

Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.						
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE—cont.						
	<i>Order 28.—Trade in wood</i>	41	21	...	...	...	20
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	41	21	...	...	...	20
	<i>Order 29.—Trade in metals</i>	67	27	1	...	...	39
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	67	27	1	...	...	39
	<i>Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles</i>	32	15	...	...	...	17
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	32	15	...	...	...	17
	<i>Order 31.—Trade in chemical products</i>	10	4	...	...	...	6
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	10	4	...	...	...	6
	<i>Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.</i>	439	220	41	...	...	178
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	199	130	14	...	...	55
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees	240	90	27	...	...	123
	<i>Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs</i>	1,845	689	376	...	...	780
131	Fish dealers	31	20	...	...	...	11
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	301	118	57	...	...	126
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	217	52	61	...	...	104
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	251	123	2	...	...	126
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca-nut sellers	378	141	52	...	...	185
136	Grain and pulse dealers	491	168	200	...	...	123
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	101	35	4	...	...	62
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	10	3	...	...	...	7
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	65	29	...	...	...	36
	<i>Order 34.—Trade in clothing and other toilet articles.</i>	438	259	34	...	...	145
140	Trade in readymade clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, readymade shoes, perfumes, etc.)	438	259	34	...	...	145
	<i>Order 35.—Trade in furniture</i>	196	114	11	...	...	71
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	22	10	...	...	...	12
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	174	104	11	...	...	59
	<i>Order 36.—Trade in building materials</i>	21	7	10	...	...	4
143	Trade in building materials, other than bricks, tiles and woody materials (stones, plaster cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	21	7	10	...	...	4
	<i>Order 37.—Trade in means of transport</i>	68	53	...	...	...	15
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	57	43	...	...	...	14
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	11	10	...	...	...	1
	<i>Order 38.—Trade in fuel</i>	140	53	18	...	...	69
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc....	140	53	18	...	...	69

TABLE XVII.

Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.						
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE—cont.						
	<i>Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.</i>	166	52	36	...	...	78
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	48	17	11	...	...	20
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	117	35	24	...	...	58
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	<i>Order 40.—Trade of other sorts ...</i>	2,870	1,525	458	4	1	887
152a	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	1,718	817	341	...	...	560
152b	Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	1,146	707	117	4	1	322
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	6	1	...	...	...	5
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	4,115	2,062	274	181	...	1,779
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.	499	266	...	22	...	233
	<i>Order 41.—Army ...</i>	17	6	...	...	...	11
155	Army (Imperial) ...	17	6	...	...	...	11
	<i>Order 44.—Police ...</i>	482	260	...	22	...	222
159	Police ...	347	208	...	9	...	139
160	Village watchmen ...	135	52	...	13	...	83
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	1,162	612	3	103	...	547
	<i>Order 45.—Public administration ...</i>	1,162	612	3	103	...	547
161	Service of the State *... ..	928	509	...	91	...	419
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service* ...	112	57	3	...	...	52
164	Village officials and servants other than watchman ...	122	46	...	12	...	76
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	2,342	1,153	251	...	...	938
	<i>Order 46.—Religion ...</i>	1,336	801	178	43	...	357
165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	112	26	20	5	...	66
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	2	1	...	...	...	1
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	57	15	7	...	...	35
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	1,165	759	151	38	...	255
	<i>Order 47.—Law ...</i>	72	16	...	1	...	56
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazi, law agents and mukhtars ...	58	12	...	1	...	46
170	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	14	4	...	...	...	10
	<i>Order 48.—Medicine... ..</i>	268	88	18	1	...	162
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	205	78	...	1	...	127
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	63	10	18	...	...	35
	<i>Order 49.—Instruction ...</i>	403	145	53	10	...	205
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	391	142	52	10	...	197
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	12	3	1	...	...	8

* Not assigned to any specific head.

TABLE XVII.

Occupation—concluded.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts—cont.						
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS—cont.						
	<i>Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences ...</i>	263	103	2	1	...	158
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	12	7	...	...	...	5
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ...	79	22	...	...	...	67
177(b)	Art.—Artists, photographers, sculptors, etc. ...	19	7	...	...	...	12
177(c)	Science.—Astronomers, meteorologists, etc. ...	98	40	...	...	...	58
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military); singers, actors and dancers ...	27	12	1	1	...	14
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	28	15	1	...	...	12
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.						
	<i>Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income ...</i>	112	31	20	...	...	61
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners...	112	31	20	...	...	61
	Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	3,411	1,516	853	...	...	1,042
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,168	852	649	...	...	667
	<i>Order 52.—Domestic service ...</i>	2,168	852	649	...	...	667
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	1,960	785	628	...	...	549
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	178	67	23	...	...	98
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	30	10	...	...	...	20
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS ...	940	490	136	...	...	314
	<i>Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...</i>	940	490	136	...	...	314
184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	94	37	...	...	...	67
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	352	170	55	...	...	127
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	123	93	...	...	...	30
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	371	190	81	...	...	100
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	303	174	68	...	...	61
	<i>Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...</i>	34	32	...	...	...	2
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	34	32	...	...	...	2
	<i>Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...</i>	269	142	68	...	...	59
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	264	140	65	...	...	59
190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	5	2	3	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF
AGRICULTURISTS—ACTUAL
WORKERS ONLY.

Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

1 (a). Rent receivers—Non-cultivating landowners.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers ...	443	118
Number who returned Subsidiary occupations ...	109	2
Traders ...	30	1
Money lenders and middlemen ...	20	...
Planters and labourers on estates ...	12	1
Forest officers, Rangers, and guards ...	10	...
Goldsmiths ...	7	...
Cart drivers ...	4	...
Others ...	26	...

2 (a). Rent payers—Cultivating landowners.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers ...	24,791	18,280
Number who returned subsidiary occupations ...	1,521	220
Cart-drivers ...	318	4
Traders ...	228	34
Agriculture—		
(a) Landowners, tenants, and agents ...	40	...
(b) Labourers ...	137	32
Planters and labourers on estates ...	65	129
Village officers and servants ...	91	...
Carpenters, sawyers, etc. ...	86	4
Domestic servants ...	72	3
Forest officers, rangers, and guards ...	62	...
Stone workers, bricklayers and masons ...	40	4
Pensioners and owners of income from investments, etc. ...	40	...
Schoolmasters ...	37	...
Goldsmiths ...	37	...
Government servants other than Forest and village officials ...	33	1
Hotel-keepers ...	32	...
Tailors ...	31	...
Money lenders and middlemen ...	28	...
Others ...	135	9

2 (b). Rent payers—Cultivating tenants.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers ...	3,371	1,777
Number who returned subsidiary occupations ...	115	19
Landowners and agricultural labourers ...	13	10
Planters and labourers on estates ...	14	5
Traders ...	14	...
Stoneworkers, bricklayers and masons ...	13	1
Cart-drivers ...	10	...
Priests, ministers, etc. ...	8	...
Schoolmasters ...	8	...
Makers of lace and embroidery ...	6	1
Others ...	29	2

4 & 5. Farm servants and field labourers.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers ...	12,998	8,953
Number who returned subsidiary occupations ...	118	31
Goldsmiths ...	51	...
Physicians, etc. ...	19	...
Basket-makers, etc. ...	12	...
Cotton spinners ...	...	9
Potters, etc. ...	2	6
Cart-drivers ...	6	...
Landowners ...	...	6
Others ...	28	16

Table XIX.

72

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL) RETURNED IN THE SCHEDULES.

TABLE XIX.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupations (other than agricultural) returned in the schedules.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.			SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.		
GROUP NUMBER.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		GROUP NUMBER.	ACTUAL WORKERS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7,107	4,249	17	12	7
...	...	...	152 (b)	12	4
...	...	...	187	...	3
8	420	...	3	14	...
9	1,124	159	...	16	28
...	...	...	55	4	28
...	...	...	181	12	...
44	424	81	...	1	...
...	...	...	189	1	...
48	222	49	...	4	...
...	...	...	44	2	...
...	...	...	48	2	...
55	124	151	114	1	...
77	221	22	3	4	...
81	134	13	7	1	...
88	448	152	187	1	...
98	395	132	...	7	...
...	...	...	43	2	...
...	...	...	51	3	...
...	...	...	133	2	...
111	19	...	161	1	...
114	1,200	96	181	1	...
130	90	27	134	1	...
133	52	61	...	1	6
...	...	...	6	1	...
...	...	...	11	...	3
...	...	...	12	...	3
136	168	200	...	1	3
...	...	...	149	...	3
...	...	...	152 (b)	1	...
152 (a)	641	186	187	1	...
152 (b)	894	338	...	16	...
...	...	...	6	3	...
...	...	...	7	12	...
...	...	...	114	1	...
159	208	...	38 (d)	1	...
161	509	...	3	32	...
164	46	...	151	1	...
168	759	151	...	...	25
...	...	...	38 (a)	...	10
...	...	...	173	...	8
...	...	...	181	...	7
181	785	626	187	6	...
190	2	3	6	...	1

TABLE XXI.

Occupations of selected castes, tribes, or races.

CASTE.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		DEPEND- ANTS.	1. RENT RECEIVERS.		2. RENT PAYERS.		4 AND 5. AGRI- CULTURAL LABOURERS.		6. PLANTATIONS.		181. DOMESTIC SERVICE.		OTHERS.		REMARKS—CHIEFLY SHOWING OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1. Avasa ...	423	179	4	24	5	144	12	48	5	11	12	13	14	15	16	(a) Grain and pulse dealers
2. Anglo Indian ...	18	5	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Goldsmiths.
3. Ayiri ...	167	146	235	...	...	67	113	62	8	...	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	(f) Includes two planters.
4. Banafija ...	373	296	413	...	...	114	105	172	31	(f) 20	20	...	...	(ff) 41	...	(ff) Sundry Bazaar-keepers
5. Bant ...	242	134	413	...	...	30	51	71	33	98	43	...	...	...	...	(d) Includes five planters.
6. Billava ...	784	539	2,342	...	...	138	47	310	116	(d) 72	80	...	...	(e) 36	...	(e) Government service.
7. Boya ...	154	120	120	...	...	85	68	24	29	16	4	...	...	...	...	(c) Government service (119) and temple service (348).
8. Brāhman ...	2,944	586	2,935	86	14	2,395	451	...	...	...	...	46	24	(cc) 83	...	(cc) Temple service.
9. Devānga ...	924	705	78	...	...	376	272	59	91	145	173	17	16	(g) 109	(g) 76	(g) Grain and pulse dealers.
10. European ...	52	19	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 11	(e) 2	...	...	...	...	Temple service. 3
11. Gānga ...	123	55	213	...	...	21	7	13	1	24	18	11	...	...	...	Sundry bazaar-keepers. 35
12. Gauda ...	3,924	3,433	4,334	318	...	2,605	3,432	195	127	146	125	43	17	...	...	Bricklayers and masons. 22
13. Golla ...	185	121	169	...	...	116	63	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) Planters. 11
14. Hoggade ...	392	253	336	2	...	218	216	104	24	21	9	...	...	...	...	Males, Females
15. Holeya ...	6,302	5,067	6,594	...	...	1,605	1,834	3,004	2,305	1,143	996	...	...	...	...	(e) Grain and pulse dealers. 15
16. Indian Christian ...	1,213	433	1,333	...	...	191	129	103	55	(eo) 174	128	89	17	(e) 221	(e) 35	Government ser-vice. 43
17. Kammān ...	824	453	924	...	...	129	104	124	65	81	147	28	16	(h) 412	(ha) 124	Sundry bazaar-keepers. 12
																Bricklayers and masons. 41
																Market garden-ers. 5
																(e) Includes fourteen planters.
																(h) Goldsmiths (227) and temple service (185).
																(ha) Goldsmiths.

Note.—From this table are excluded the figures of each occupation which supports less than 250 actual workers and also against each caste the figures of occupations which are followed by very few persons. Hence the sum of the figures in columns 5 to 16 does not always agree with the total of actual workers shown in columns 2 and 3.

Table XXI.

OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES,
TRIBES, OR RACES.

TABLE XXI.

Occupations of selected castes, tribes, or races—concluded.

CASTE.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		DEPEND- ANTS.	1. RENT RECEIVERS.		2. RENT PAYERS.		4 AND 5. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.		6. PLANTATIONS.		181. DOMESTIC SERVICE.		OTHERS.		REMARKS—CHIEFLY SHOWING OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
18. Kodaga	12,185	8,943	23,129	48	16	10,995	8,002	157	441	202	108	95	70	(c) 228	(i) 108	(i) Government ser- vice. Sundry bazaar- keepers. Bricklayers and masons.
19. Kudiya	127	150	137	...	...	2	21	...	6	23	120	...	...	(j) 76	...	(j) Temple service.
20. Kuruba	3,253	1,656	2,423	...	...	236	141	991	624	958	651	...	...	(k) 203	...	(k) Forest guards and watchmen.
21. Lingayat	2,275	1,927	5,084	60	29	1,820	1,623	50	128	...	...	9	65	(l) 89	(l) 12	(l) Sundry bazaar-keepers.
22. Nāḍiga	48	38	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27	...	...	...	...	...
23. Māpilla	3,313	628	3,623	...	...	546	246	564	175	345	81	43	12	(o) 538	(o) 63	(o) Grain and pulse dealers. Sundry bazaar- keepers. Bricklayers and masons.
24. Marāṭhā	723	385	602	...	...	140	155	455	36	(m) 41	81	...	...	(w) 31	(w) 25	(m) Includes three planters. (n) Sundry bazaar-keepers.
25. Mārtha	212	...	33	...	...	56	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Nāyar	696	127	223	...	...	233	70	74	18	(n) 122	(o) 16	50	7	(p) 38	...	(o) Includes five planters. (p) Masons and bricklayers.
27. Pāle	1,449	425	424	...	...	91	82	550	190	739	129	...	...	...	...	...
28. Shoik	960	296	1,662	...	...	140	19	128	12	39	100	25	110	(u) 87	(u) 18	(u) Sundry bazaar-keepers.
29. Tiyan	720	159	181	...	...	113	12	194	27	264	75	49	12	(q) 48	...	(q) Government service (20) and brick- layers and masons (28).
30. Vakhaliga	3,380	2,046	2,284	...	...	2,310	1,612	275	155	269	203	38	8	(r) 248	(rr) 30	(r) Goldsmiths (76); Government ser- vice (44); temple service (20); and sundry bazaar-keepers (108).
31. Yerava	5,044	4,684	4,280	...	...	121	97	3,677	3,415	592	573	...	...	(x) 176	(z) 1	(rr) Sundry bazaar-keepers. (z) Market gardening.

Note.—From this table are excluded the figures of each occupation which supports less than 250 actual workers and also against each caste the figures of occupations which are followed by very few persons. Hence the sum of the figures in columns 5 to 16 does not always agree with the total of actual workers shown in columns 2 and 3.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part I.—Provincial Summary—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																					
DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT	CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.								SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
					Managers.		Superintending and Technical staff.		Clerical staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.				
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Saw Mill —	VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES	2	48	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	38	8	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1	14	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...
	From 10 to 20 persons	1	14	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1	34	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...
	From 20 to 50 persons	1	34	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...
Tramway works—	XIV.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	1	152	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	13	...	133	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1	152	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	13	...	133	...	...	...	...
A ..	From 100 to 200	1	152	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	13	...	133	...	...	...	...

Note.—“A” indicates the establishments in which mechanical power is used.
“B” indicates the establishments in which mechanical power is not used.

Note.—Part II is the same as Part I to be prepared by districts in the Major Provinces.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	TOTAL NUMBER.	Government or local authority.	NUMBER OWNED BY								NUMBER MANAGED BY				
			REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE				PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE								
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians	Both.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Musulmans.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Musulmans.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL ...	208	3	27	..	...	54	11	112	1	...	77	11	119	1	...
I.—Growing of special products.															
Total ...	205	...	27	...	...	54	11	112	1	...	77	11	116	1	...
Tea plantations ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coffee plantations ...	198	...	21	...	...	*53	11	112	1	...	70	11	116	1	...
Rubber do. ...	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Fibre do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
VI.—Wood Industries. Total ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Saw mills ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sandalwood works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
XIV.—Construction of means of Transport and communication—Tramway works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

* One of these formerly worked by the Basel Mission is now under Government management.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE
OF SKILLED WORKMEN, ETC.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part IV.—Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen
classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISH- MENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.									BORN.		
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.	INDI-AN CHRISTIANS.	MUSALMANS.	HINDUS.					In the Province.	In contiguous area.	Elsewhere.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Kamunha.	Maharati.	Nayar.	Tiyar.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
TOTAL ...	60	...	...	...	...	18	6	6	4	4	14	8	6	52	2
Growing special products ...	43	...	...	...	...	16	3	4	4	2	9	5	6	36	1
Tea plantation ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	6	...
Tea manufacturers ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Others ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Coffee plantation ...	36	...	...	...	...	15	1	3	4	...	9	4	5	30	1
Carpenters and sawyers ...	18	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	7	2	3	15	...
Engine driver and mechanic ...	9	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	6	1
Mason ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	...
Others ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Wood industries ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1
Construction of means of trans- port and communications ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	4	2	...	13	...
Tramway works ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	4	2	...	13	...
Plate layer ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	...
Driver, fitter, etc. ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Others ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED
(1) FOR ESTABLISHMENTS USING
STEAM, OIL, GAS, WATER, ETC.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part VI.—Details of power employed.

(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING.				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE POWER.			
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL ...	7	28	1	...	8	30	1	...	95	254	12	...
I.—GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS—TOTAL.	5	28	1	...	6	30	1	...	54	254	12	...
Tea plantations ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	...	...
Coffee plantations ...	4	28	1	...	4	28	1	...	14	189	12	...
Rubber do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	...	...
Fibre do. ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
VI.—WOOD INDUSTRIES, ETC.												
Saw mill ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
XIV.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.												
Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	...	...	...

PROVINCIAL TABLES.

Table I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKS.

Table II.—POPULATION OF TALUKS BY RELIGION
AND EDUCATION.

TABLE I.

Area and population of taluks.

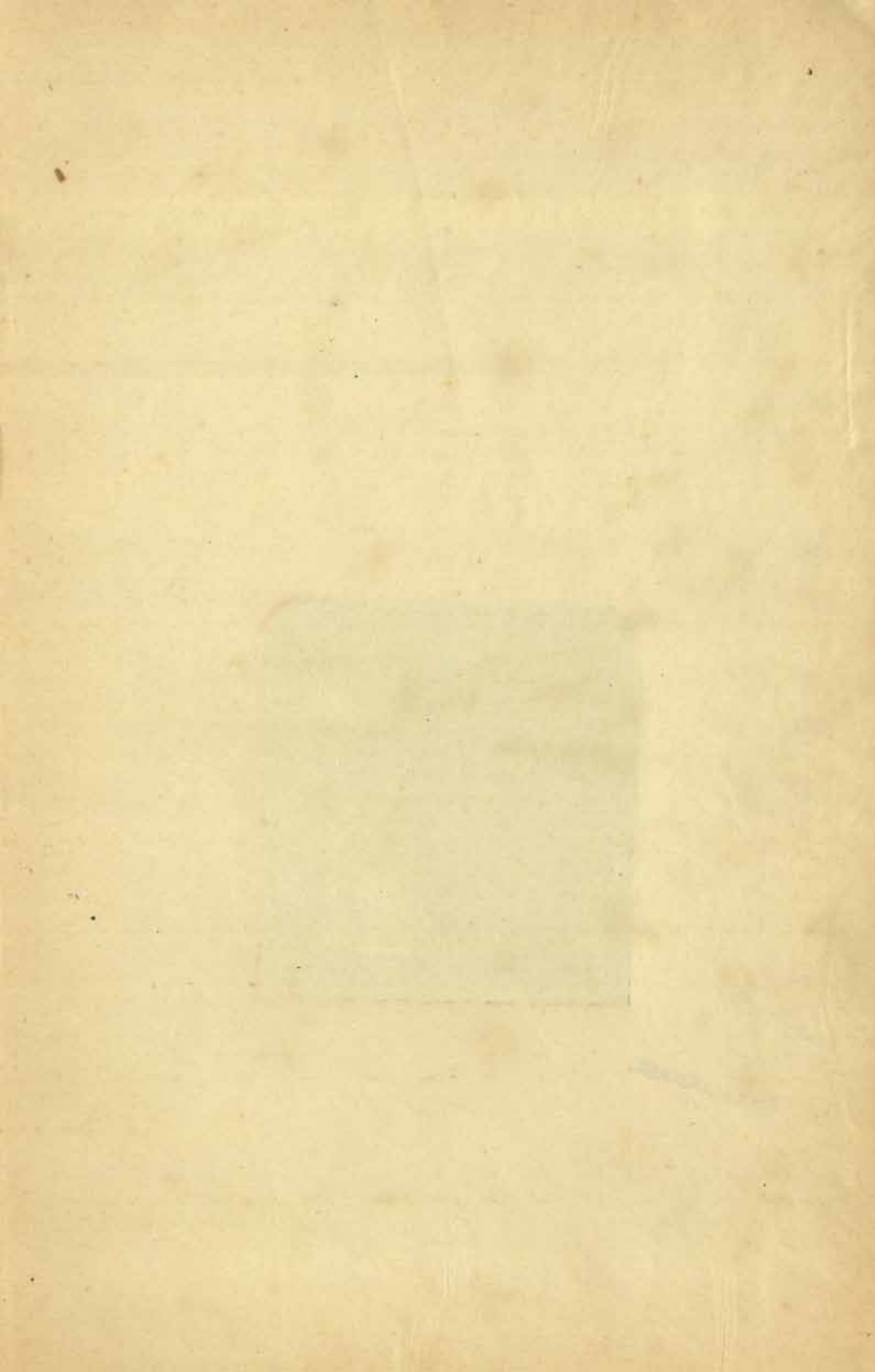
TALUK.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses	Population.				Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1921.
					1921.			1911 (both sexes).			
		Towns.	Villages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total ...	1,582	2	77	31,399	163,838	89,501	74,337	174,978	-6.4	-3.1	104
Kiggatnad ...	421	...	60	7,347	40,548	22,145	18,403	39,767	2.0	6.8	96
Mercara ...	310	1	67	5,537	28,376	15,413	10,963	28,795	-8.4	-7.5	85
Nanjara-japatna ...	235	...	120	6,239	31,438	16,106	15,332	34,333	-8.4	-4.8	134
Padinalknad ...	395	1	65	4,755	29,236	15,073	14,163	30,325	-3.6	-6.1	74
Yedenalknad ...	221	...	56	7,521	38,240	20,764	15,476	41,756	-13.2	-5.0	164

TABLE II.

Population of taluks by religion and education.

TALUK.	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL ...	68,142	58,555	8,352	4,669	1,733	1,449	11,274	9,664
Kiggatnad ...	13,022	10,921	1,639	717	137	102	7,347	(a) 6,663
Mercara ...	13,438	9,687	1,405	797	563	477	7	(b) 2
Nanjara-japatna ...	15,129	14,656	691	468	204	138	82	(c) 93
Padinalknad ...	12,713	12,742	1,575	1,220	18	10	767	191
Yedenalknad ...	13,840	10,549	3,042	1,477	811	722	3,071	(d) 2,728

TALUK.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
	0—15.		15—20.		20 AND OVER.		Males.	Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
TOTAL ...	1,718	845	1,881	792	13,360	2,047	2,889	417	
Kiggatnad ...	249	161	335	153	2,562	424	260	28	The others are all Animists with the exception of the following:— (a) One Jain. (b) Four Buddhists (M. 3, F. 1). (c) Jains. (d) 10 Buddhists (M. 4, F. 6) and 39 Jains (M. 23, F. 16).
Mercara ...	223	111	332	188	3,370	410	227	12	
Nanjara-japatna ...	536	277	470	131	2,250	415	1,056	259	
Padinalknad ...	352	74	259	36	1,895	117	197	29	
Yedenalknad ...	358	222	485	286	3,283	681	649	89	



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